

THE UNITED STATES

# Army and Navy Journal,

AND GAZETTE

OF THE

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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VOLUME XIII.---1875-'76.

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# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 1.  
WHOLE NUMBER 635.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1875.

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#### Creedmoor, 1874.

Major HENRY FULTON—The Way He Does It.

Score—800 yards.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3—58
900 ".....	3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—57
1,000 ".....	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3—56
Total.....	171

(See Official Report of the International Rifle Match, published by the Amateur Rifle Club, just out—sent to any address, 50 cts.)



#### Dollymount, 1875.

Col. JOHN BODINE—The Way He Does It.

Score—800 yards.....	4 4 3 4 4 4 0 4 2 4 4 3 4 4 4—53
900 ".....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—59
1,000 ".....	4 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 2 2 3 3 4—51
Total.....	163

(See Official Report of the International Rifle Match, published by the Amateur Rifle Club, just out—50 cts.)

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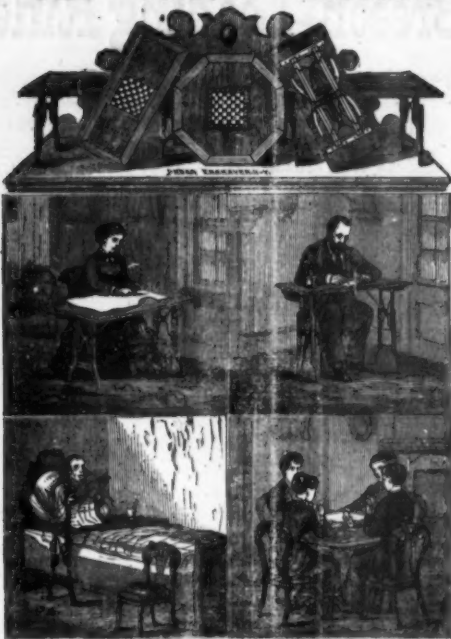
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WHOLE NUMBER 625.

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Publication Office, 23 Murray St.  
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## THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,  
President and Commander-in-Chief.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.  
G. O. No. 74, WASHINGTON, August 4, 1875.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

There will be detailed for each Engineer office at Headquarters of Military Divisions and Departments one enlisted man to serve as draughtsman, who will be allowed \$25 per month as extra-duty pay, to be paid from such allotments of Engineer funds as may be authorized for said Engineer offices.

G. O. No. 75, WASHINGTON, August 5, 1875.

Publishes the Executive Order dated July 27, in regard to James B. Eads, inserted last week.

G. O. No. 76, WASHINGTON, August 5, 1875.

Upon the recommendation of the Commissary-General of Subsistence the following changes in the regulations of the Subsistence Department are made:

I. Paragraph 1168, General Regulations, to be as follows:

The Subsistence Department will purchase at contract or last invoiced price such sound and well-conditioned articles of the ration (fresh beef and bread excepted) saved by companies, hospitals, bakeries, or other organizations as the officers in charge thereof may desire to sell to the Department. Savings or sales of fresh beef, after issue to the troops, are prohibited. The purchase vouchers (of savings) will be made out in the letter, name, or proper designation of the company, hospital, or command to which the savings belong, and will be paid to the actual commanders of companies, to the officers in charge of hospital, bakeries, etc., by any officer performing duty in the Subsistence Department having funds for the purpose, preferably, and always where practicable by the officer who takes up the stores, and in the month in which he accounts for them. The name of the company commander, medical or other officer, the letter or name of the company, hospital, or bakery from which the savings are purchased, as well as the articles and quantities, must be entered on the Abstract of Purchases for the month.

The purchase vouchers will be made out in duplicate when the officer purchasing the savings pays for them in the same month in which he takes them up on his returns. These vouchers will accompany his Accounts-current. If not paid for in the month in which purchased quadruplicate vouchers will be made out—one set, without receipts, to accompany the Returns of Provisions for the month.

II. Paragraph 1234, General Regulations, to be as follows:

Savings from the rations may be sold for the benefit of the company, hospital, bakery, or other organization to which they belong, at the discretion of the officer in charge thereof, unless the Subsistence Department requires the stores for reissue, in which case they must be sold to it.

G. O. No. 77, WASHINGTON, August 6, 1875.

In accordance with a recommendation of the Board on the Equipment and Outfit of the Infantry Soldier, approved by the Secretary of War, January 4, 1875, the sword no longer forms a part of the equipment of Company Sergeants. (Vide pages 57 and 62, Ordnance Memoranda, No. 19.)

G. O. No. 78, WASHINGTON, August 9, 1875.

Attention is called to Par. 186, Revised Regulations for the Army, of 1863, and a strict compliance therewith in future is enjoined.

186. Leaves of absence on account of sickness will not be granted to officers to go beyond the limits of the Military Department within which they are stationed, unless the certificate of the Medical Officer shall explicitly state that a greater change is necessary to save life, or prevent permanent disability. Nor will sick leaves be granted beyond the Department limits in any case, except of immediate urgency, without the previous sanction of the War Department.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the two weeks ending Saturday, August 7, 1875.

First Lieutenant George W. Desher, First Artillery—Died July 28, 1875, at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

First Lieutenant Joseph S. Stafford, Twentieth Infantry—Died July 27, 1875, at Fort Snelling, Minn.

First Lieutenant Walworth W. Wood, Twentieth Infantry—Died August 4, 1875, at Washington, D. C.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1875.

Company L, Seventh Cavalry, from Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., to Fort Totten, D. T.

Company B, Fourth Infantry, from Fort Bridger, Wy. T., to Camp Brown, Wy. T.

Companies A and K, Twelfth Infantry, from Angel Island, Cal., to Camp Mojave, A. T.

Company I, Twelfth Infantry, from Camp Mojave, A. T., to Angel Island, Cal.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending August 10, 1875.

Wednesday, August 4.

Discharged.—Privates Alfred C. Shaw, General Service, U. S. Army; John W. Powers, Company L, Second Artillery, now with his command; Recruit Robert E. O'Shea, alias Robert O. Smith, General Service, U. S. Army (attached to Company I, Fourth Artillery), now at Fort Monroe, Va.; Private William Schmiedeknecht, Mounted Service, U. S. Army, now at recruiting rendezvous, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Commanding General Department of Dakota will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Commissary Sergeant William Harrington, U. S. Army, now serving in his command, to take effect from September 1, 1875.

Leave of absence for twenty-five days is granted First Lieutenant R. G. Rutherford, Twelfth Infantry (Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.).

The General Court-martial appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., by S. O. No. 32, February 24, 1875, from this office, will reconvene at that post on the 9th day of August, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Class Privates Wm Cooney and Wm. King, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. First Lieutenant C. S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, is detailed for duty as a member of the court, vice First Lieutenant R. G. Rutherford, Twelfth Infantry, hereby relieved.

Thursday, August 5.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Newport Barracks, Ky., on the 11th day of August, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private James M. Robertson, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Surgeon Ebenezer Swift; First Lieutenants C. B. Western, Fourteenth Infantry; Patrick Cusack, Ninth Cavalry; J. A. Haughey, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant N. F. Cunningham, Eighth Infantry. First Lieutenant L. M. Morris, Twentieth Infantry, Judge-Advocate of the court.

On the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Major Wm. H. Johnston, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf and will report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for duty at St. Louis, Mo.

Discharged.—Private Thomas S. Eastlack, General Service, U. S. Army; Hospital Steward Otto G. Rollmann, U. S. Army, now on duty at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming Territory.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington is relieved from duty in the Department of California and will report in person to the Surgeon-General.

Friday, August 6.

First Lieutenant C. B. Western, Fourteenth Infantry, is appointed to act as Inspector on certain recruiting property on hand at the Depot General Recruiting Service, Newport Barracks, Ky., reported as requiring the action of an Inspector, and for which Major Edwin C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, is responsible.

Discharged.—Privates George H. Biann, B, Seventeenth Infantry, now with his command; George W. Greenwood, General Service, U. S. Army, in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army; John G. Flock, General Service, U. S. Army, at Fort Whipple, Va.

Saturday, August 7.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the following named Second Lieutenants, Corps of Engineers, will report in person, on the expiration of their present leaves of absence, to Major H. L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, Willet's Point, N. Y., for assignment to duty with the Battalion of Engineers: Smith S. Leach, Dan. C. Kingman, Eugene Griffin, and Willard Young.

Leave of absence for six months, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted First Lieutenant Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry (Camp Robinson, Neb.).

Leave of absence for six months, to take effect when his services can be spared, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Second Lieutenant F. M. H. Kendrick, Seventh Infantry (Camp Baker, M. T.).

Par. 2, S. O. No. 116, June 11, 1875, from this office, granting Second Lieutenant Theodore Smith, Fifteenth Infantry, one month's leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is revoked.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Joseph Harpool, formerly a blacksmith of the Ordnance Department, with transportation from Augusta, Ga., to Washington, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on Monday, August 9, 1875.]

Tuesday, August 10.

So much of Par. 8, S. O. No. 126, June 25, 1875, from this office, as directs half the expense incurred in the enlistment of John Thomas, a colored Cavalry recruit, be stopped from the pay of A. A. Surgeon Frank Atkinson, U. S. Army, is revoked.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, Captain B. H. Gilbreth, Ordnance Storekeeper, is relieved from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and will report for duty to the commanding officer of the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.

Under the joint resolution approved July 11, 1870, (amendatory of the joint resolution approved July 26, 1866,) and to complete his record, the muster-in of William Vosburgh, as Surgeon 111th New York Volunteers, made to date August 20, 1862, is amended to date July 25, 1862, and he is mustered for pay in said grade during the period embraced between the aforesaid dates. No payment will be made under this order, he having been paid in full from the date of this muster.

By direction of the President—Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers; Carlisle P. Patterson, Esq., Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Lieutenant-Colonel John Newton, Corps of Engineers, are hereby constituted a Board to examine and revise the exterior and bulkhead lines of the harbor of New York on the Staten Island side. The Board will convene at the earliest practicable day and will report to the Governor of the State of New York before entering upon their duties.

Leave of absence until December 31, 1875, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Second Lieutenant Henry A. Irgens, Seventh Infantry (Camp Lewis, Montana Territory).

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Henry A. Irgens, Seventh Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect December 31, 1875.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the following named men with transportation from New York city to Washington, to enable them to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia: John Ryan, formerly private, Company G, Sixth Infantry; Francis Lowerhus, formerly private, Company C, Eighth Infantry.

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

The following is a Memorandum of Orders, Circulars, and Instructions, relating to the Corps of Engineers, issued or received during the month of July, 1875, and not already published in our abstract of S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.

Lieutenant Taber—July 1. Leave of absence for seven days granted by his commanding officer, extended fourteen days.

Lieutenant Greene, B. D.—July 6. Granted leave of absence for twenty-eight days upon Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Officers of Engineers and Agents—July 10. Change in the advertising list of the War Department.

Officers of Engineers and Agents—July 12. Publishes Treasury Circular Letter relative to the care and treatment by the Marine Hospital Service of certain classes of sick and disabled seamen not subject to hospital tax.

Colonel Simpson—July 14. Granted leave of absence for fifteen days.

Officers of Engineers and Agents—July 16. Sending new form (No. 14) of Monthly Statement of Public Funds.

Captain King—July 27. Leave of absence for seven days granted by his commanding officer, extended ten days.

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. On the recommendation of the Commanding General Division of the Atlantic, the following transfers are announced in the Fifth Artillery: Second Lieutenant David S. Denison, from Company I to Company E, vice Second Lieutenant Alex. L. Morton, from Company E to Company I. (S. O. No. 44, August 1.)

2. Private James B. Hallwood, General Service, U. S. Army, on duty at these Headquarters, is hereby discharged the service of the United States. (Ibid.)

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon L. W. Crampton, U. S. Army, was August 2 assigned to duty with the Battalion of the Thirtieth Infantry, now in camp at Mississippi City, Miss.

Assistant Surgeon Harvey E. Brown, U. S. Army, was July 31 ordered to proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and report to the commanding officer for duty. A. A. Surgeon—Verdier, U. S. Army, was same date ordered to proceed to Fort Jefferson, Fla., and remain on duty with the detachment at that point.

Hospital Steward Thomas H. Groves, U. S. Army, was August 3 relieved from duty at Colfax, La., and will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Assistant Surgeon Richards Barnett, U. S. Army, was August 5 assigned to duty at Coushatta, La.

Pay Department.—Major Geo. E. Glenn, Paymaster, U. S. A., is ordered to proceed to St. Martinsville, La., Mobile and Mount Vernon, Ala., and pay the troops at



those points up to June 15, 1875. After performing this duty, Major Glenn will return to his station in New Orleans.

**Third Infantry.**—Leave of absence for one month was August 2 granted Captain J. A. Snyder (Natchitoches, La.)

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Jackson, Miss., August 4. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains A. W. Allyn, Clayton Hale; First Lieutenant W. H. Vinal; Second Lieutenants I. O. Shelby, William Lasseiter. First Lieutenant S. K. Mahon, Judge-Advocate.

**Report of Prisoners.**—Referring to General Orders No. 64, c. s., W. D., A.-G. O., the Department commander directs that all post commanders in the Department of the Gulf make monthly reports of all prisoners at their post serving sentences of over six months' confinement, with such recommendation as can be made under provisions of that order. The report should show the date of the order promulgating the proceedings in each case and the time of beginning and ending of the confinement.

**Shreveport.**—A General Court-martial has been appointed to convene at Shreveport, La., August 16. Detail for the court: Captain Daingerfield Parker, Third Infantry; First Lieutenants William Mitchell, William C. Bartlett, Third Infantry; James M. Bell and Donald McIntosh, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Wm. Gerlach, Third Infantry. Second Lieutenant George D. Wallace, Seventh Cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

**Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry:** Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

**Twentieth Infantry.**—Captain J. N. Coe was August 3 detailed as a member of the General Court-martial appointed by par. 2, S. O. No. 135, c. s., from Department Headquarters.

**Seventeenth Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., August 17 or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private John Kelly, Co. F, Seventeenth Infantry, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it. Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, U. S. Army, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Colonel T. L. Crittenden; First Lieutenants W. P. Rogers, J. M. Burns; Second Lieutenants D. H. Brush, Alexander Ogle. Captain C. E. Bennett, Judge-Advocate.

Telegraphic instructions were sent August 4, directing the commanding officer Fort Abercrombie, D. T., to send an officer to Fort Snelling, Minn., to take charge of and conduct to Fort Abercrombie, a detachment of mechanics and musicians—recruits for the Seventeenth Infantry.

**Medical Department.**—Assistant Surgeon G. E. Lord, U. S. Army, now on temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., was July 31 assigned to duty at Fort Buford, D. T., to which post he will proceed without delay and report to the commanding officer.

Leave of absence for one month was August 3 granted Assistant Surgeon J. P. Kimball, U. S. Army (Fort Randall, D. T.), with permission to apply at Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of one month. The leave to take effect upon the return to the post of a medical officer from field service.

Telegraphic instructions were sent August 3 to the commanding officer Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., directing that A. A. Surgeon E. W. DuBose, U. S. Army, be sent as medical officer with Company L, Seventh Cavalry, in changing station from that post to Fort Totten, D. T. Upon the completion of the duty in his case above indicated, Surgeon DuBose, will return to his proper station, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. Assistant Surgeon B. D. Taylor, U. S. Army, was August 5 assigned to duty at Fort Snelling, Minn.

**Fort Ransom.**—It being impracticable, except at considerable expense, to properly care for the cemetery at the old post of Fort Ransom, D. T., the remains of the persons there buried (reported to be one commissioned officer and seven enlisted men) were ordered August 3 to be disinterred, removed thence to Fort Abercrombie, and re-interred in the cemetery at that post—the marks or legend on the headboard in each case to be carefully preserved.

**Seventh Cavalry.**—The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant E. G. Mathew (Fort Rice, D. T.) was August 6 extended twenty-three days, with permission to apply at Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for a further extension of one month.

**Seventh Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Shaw, M. T., August 24, for the trial of Private Frederick Spingler, A, Seventh Infantry, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it. Assistant Surgeon J. D. Hall, U. S. Army, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Colonel John Gibbon; Captains C. C. Rawn, William Logan; First Lieutenants C. A. Coolidge, J. W. Jacobs, L. F. Burnett, W. L. English; Second Lieutenants J. T. Van Orsdale, E. E. Hardin. Captain Constant Williams, Judge-Advocate.

**Sixth Infantry.**—Telegraphic instructions were sent July 31, directing the commanding officer Sixth Infantry to send his Adjutant to meet a detachment of recruits for his regiment, at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and assign them to companies; and also to send another officer of his command to the same point to assist in conducting to their stations those assigned to Fort Stevenson and Buford, D. T.

Leave of absence for one month was August 7 granted Captain J. P. Schindel, Sixth Infantry (Fort Stevenson, D. T.), with permission to apply at Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for on extension of one month.

**Examination.**—Pursuant to instructions from the

War Department, the Board of Officers for the examination of candidates for the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the Army, was August 7 ordered to reconvene at 11 o'clock A. M., the 9th instant, for the examination of Mr. Alfred B. Johnson.

**The Black Hills.**—General Crook and Colonel Stanton returned to Cheyenne, W. T., August 10, from the Black Hills. The miners were preparing to leave, covering up the richest lodes to prevent their becoming known until such time as they can return. A town called Stonewall has been laid out on Custer's Gulch, in the vicinity of which some rich diggings are located. The whole country is well adapted to grazing and farming. The troops are now en route to establish a temporary post near Stonewall for the purpose of keeping out the miners. Prof. Janney's party were still exploring the Hills, and will probably remain until the middle of October. General Crook and party had fine hunting on Spring, Rapid, Elk, and Box Elder creeks, taking a large number of deer, elk, and mountain sheep. General Crook left on the 11th for Omaha. Captain Pollock left August 10 to assume command of the new post in the Black Hills, temporarily established to keep out miners. The post will be garrisoned by one company of infantry and two of cavalry.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

**Brigadier-General John Pope:** Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

**Medical Department.**—Assistant Surgeon H. S. Kilbourne, U. S. Army, having reported by letter to Department Headquarters, as required by par. 2, S. O. No. 147, c. s., W. D., A.-G. O., was August 3 assigned to duty at Fort Gibson, I. T., and will report for duty to the commanding officer of that post accordingly.

Upon the recommendation of the medical director of the Department, Hospital Steward R. W. Skolfield, U. S. Army (recently appointed from Company H, Fifth Infantry), will, on receipt of this order, report to the commanding officer Camp near Cheyenne Agency, I. T., for assignment to duty.

**Sixth Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenant L. A. Craig was August 2 relieved from duty as member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Hays, Kas., by S. O. No. 127, c. s., from Department Headquarters.

The leave of absence for three days granted Second Lieutenant Louis A. Craig, Sixth Cavalry, was August 4 extended four days.

**Fifth Infantry.**—Captain James S. Casey was August 3 relieved from duty as member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Lyon, C. T., by S. O. No. 101, c. s., from Department Headquarters, and will proceed to Fort Larned, Kas., and there await further orders.

**Commissary Department.**—Captain W. A. Elderkin, C. S., U. S. A., then at Fort Riley, Kas., was August 6 directed to proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department for instructions.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

**Brigadier-General George Crook:** Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

**Medical Department.**—Assistant Surgeon M. W. Wood, U. S. Army, was August 4 directed to proceed to Camp Douglas, U. T., and report for temporary duty.

**Fort D. A. Russell.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., August 4. First Lieutenant John B. Johnson, Adjutant, Third Cavalry, Judge-Advocate, and the following officers of the Twenty-third Infantry were detailed for the court: Major Alexander J. Dallas; Captains Joseph T. Haskell, Richard I. Eskridge; First Lieutenant Louis R. Stille and Second Lieutenant Julius H. Pardee.

**Fort Sanders.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Sanders, W. T., August 4. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Albert G. Brackett, Second Cavalry; Captain William H. Powell, Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant William P. Clark, Adjutant, Second Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon John V. R. Hoff, Medical Department; Second Lieutenant A. B. Crittenden, Fourth Infantry. First Lieutenant Joshua L. Fowler, R. Q. M., Second Cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

**Fort Laramie.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Laramie, W. T., August 19. Detail for the court: Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds, Third Cavalry; Lieut.-Colonels Albert G. Brackett, Second Cavalry; John S. Mason, Fourth Infantry; Surgeon Edward P. Vollum, Medical Department; Majors N. A. M. Dudley, Third Cavalry; Alexander Chambers, Fourth Infantry; Eugene M. Baker, Second Cavalry; John V. Du Bois, Third Cavalry; Montgomery Bryant, Fourteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant William C. Manning, Twenty-third Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

**Twenty-third Infantry.**—First Lieutenant William C. Manning was July 31 directed to proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report to the Judge-Advocate, Department of the Platte, for instructions; and then repair to Fort Laramie, as Judge-Advocate of General Court-martial.

**Sidney Barracks, Neb.**—A correspondent sends us the following item of news: A foot race of 100 yards took place at Sidney, Neb. (August 5), for the championship of Western Nebraska, between Sergeant Patrick Freeman, Company G, Third Cavalry, and Mr. T. B. Evans, of Antelope, Neb., for \$50 a side. The race was witnessed by the whole male population of Sidney, and the soldiers stationed at the Barracks, and was one of the most closely contested races on record. At the home stretch a string was stretched between two guidons for the contesting parties to touch. The two men ran side by side for the entire distance. The judges (both citizens) after mature deliberation decided that Sergeant Freeman won the race, owing to his touching the string first, which of course caused much comment.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

**Brigadier-General E. O. O. Ord:** Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

**Medical Department.**—A. A. Surgeon H. J. Hammond, U. S. Army, was August 2 ordered to proceed to Austin, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post with a view of accompanying 140 recruits for the Eighth Cavalry from Austin to Fort Clark, Texas, upon the completion of which he will return, via San Antonio, to Austin, Texas, for annulment of contract.

**Court-martial Duty.**—Captain J. A. P. Hampson, Tenth Infantry, and Captain Henry Carroll, Ninth Cavalry, were July 30 detailed as additional members of the General Court-martial instituted per par. 3, S. O. No. 133, c. s., from Department Headquarters.

**Tenth Cavalry.**—In compliance with instructions from the War Department, A.-G. O., dated July 21, 1875, the following promotion was July 29 announced: Second Lieutenant Levi P. Hunt, Company A, Fort Concho, Tex., to be First Lieutenant, vice Morrison, appointed Regimental Quartermaster, which carries him to Company E, Fort Griffin, Texas. The above named officer will join the company to which he has been promoted without delay.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDonnell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDonnell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

**Fourth Infantry.**—The following letter from the Adjutant-General's Office was July 27 published:

It having been reported to this office that First Lieutenant Josiah A. Sheetz, Fourth Regiment of Infantry, has been absent without leave from Fort Fetterman, W. T., since the 19th day of May, 1875, you are respectfully requested to cause the necessary measures to be taken to effect his arrest, if possible, should he pass through your Department. In the event of his arrest you will please report the fact at once to the Adjutant General of the Army, causing due vigilance to be exercised to prevent his escape until arrangements can be made to have him brought to trial. The records of this office show that Lieutenant Sheetz was appointed from First Sergeant Company F, First Infantry, in 1867; was born in Murray, Lycoming County, Penn., and at date of appointment claimed to be a resident of Illinois. Lieutenant Sheetz left Washington April 21, 1875, under orders to rejoin his station. He drew pay in Chicago May 31, and in Omaha June 2; whereabouts since not known. He executed duplicate pay accounts for April, and triplicate ones for May, 1875, on which payments have been made.

Very respectfully, etc.,  
THOMAS M. VINCENT,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

**Second Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Mobile Barracks, Mobile, Ala., August 2. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Major D. P. Hancock; First Lieutenants Thomas Drury, Charles Harkins; Second Lieutenants Sidney E. Clark, John Kinzie, Charles W. Rowell. First Lieutenant Samuel McKeever, Judge-Advocate.

**Medical Department.**—Assistant Surgeon W. G. Spencer, U. S. Army, was July 27 relieved from duty at Nashville, Tenn., and will report to the commanding officer, Post of Lebanon, Ky., for duty—to relieve Assistant Surgeon F. W. Elbreys, U. S. Army, who, on the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, will report to the commanding officer, Post of Frankfort, Ky., for duty—to relieve Assistant Surgeon L. M. Maus, U. S. Army, who will report to the commanding officer, Post of Nashville, Tenn., for duty. Hospital Steward Edmund Lynch, U. S. Army, will proceed to Columbia, S. C., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty. Hospital Steward H. J. Hanna, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Chattanooga, Tenn., and will proceed to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty. Hospital Steward Herbert Smith, U. S. Army, was July 29 ordered to proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General W. S. Hancock:** Headquarters, New York.

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic for the week ending August 10, 1875: Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, Majors T. J. Treadwell and T. G. Baylor, Ordnance Department; Major J. A. Potter, Quartermaster, U. S. Army; Captain J. T. McGinniss, Thirtieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Wm. A. Mann, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieutenant L. V. Caziarc, Second Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Hatch, Fourth Cavalry; Captain A. F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army; Major L. H. Pelouze, Asst. Adjt.-General, U. S. Army.

**Ninth Infantry.**—First Lieutenant John B. Eaton, Third Artillery, was August 9 ordered to report, in person, without delay, to Colonel John H. King, Ninth Infantry, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Johnston, N. C.

**Quartermaster's Department.**—Major Henry C. Hodges, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, was August 9 directed to proceed to Forts Brady and Mackinac, Mich., on business connected with his department.

**Fort Adams.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., August 9. First Lieutenant George F. Barstow, Third Artillery, and the following officers of the Fifth Artillery were detailed for the court: Captains Wallace F. Randolph, Henry F. Brewerton, John R. Brinckle; First Lieu-



tenants Geo. W. Crabb, Wells Willard, O. E. Wood. First Lieutenant Frank Thorp, Judge-Advocate.

**Third Artillery.**—Leave of absence for fifteen days was August 4 granted the following officers, stationed at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.: Captain Abram C. Wildrick and First Lieutenant W. A. Kobbe, Jr., Adjutant.

**Fort Wadsworth.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., August 10. Assistant Surgeon E. T. Comegys, Medical Department, and the following officers of the Third Artillery were detailed for the court: Captains Edward R. Warner, Erskine Gittings; First Lieutenant Joseph M. Califf; Second Lieutenant Ira MacNutt. Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Randolph, Judge-Advocate.

**Governor's Island, N. Y. H.**—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, says of this post: An inspection of the island is very interesting. We went over Fort Columbus, Castle William, the hospital, etc.; saw the men at their dinner; looked into the bakery and the cooking room, and witnessed the evening parade on the smooth, velvet like lawn in front of the colonel's headquarters. The colonel has a parade each evening, the same as one may witness at West Point; and each Sunday night there is a concert on the lawn. The parade, as we saw it, was very good, when we consider that the best-drilled men are constantly sent away. Colored men are enlisted as well as white, and all are placed on the same footing. When a company of seventy-five or a hundred men leave the island, as they frequently do, for Fortress Monroe or some point in the West, the scene reminds one of war times. There is much hand-shaking, cheering, music, waving of flags, and excitement generally. The officers at the island are very hospitable during the season, giving delightful hops, etc., which are well attended by the elite of New York. There is nothing to hinder any one from visiting the island, and it is a spot which should not be overlooked by those who would see the whole of New York.

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—The Detroit Post says: The museum of the Scientific Association is being enriched by some notable contributions. Lieut. C. C. Cusick, Twenty-second Infantry, who accompanied Stanley's expedition to the Yellowstone region, has arrived in the city with a large collection of fossils, minerals, and natural curiosities collected by him on that expedition. These were turned over to the society and are now being properly arranged in the museum.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.**

**Leave of absence.**—Leave of absence for two months was July 23 granted Post Chaplain Daniel Kendig, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., with permission to go beyond the limits of this Military Division.

**Medical Department.**—Dr. John E. Tallon, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army, was July 24 ordered to report to Captain William E. Dove, Company K, Twelfth Infantry, to accompany his command as medical officer as far as Fort Yuma, Cal. On completion of this duty, Dr. Tallon will return to his station in San Francisco.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—Major Henry R. Mizner, having relinquished the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him, was July 28 ordered to proceed to Fort Yuma by the *Newbern*, the next trip of this steamer, and report for orders to the commanding officer of the Department of Arizona.

**First Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant Edward Hunter, accompanied by the Veterinary Surgeon of his regiment, was July 27 ordered to proceed to Tehama, Cal., and vicinity, for the purpose of inspecting the horses now being purchased for the Government. The Depot Quartermaster, Military Division of the Pacific, will proceed to the place above named, for the purpose of receiving the horses.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

**First Cavalry.**—Captains R. F. Bernard, Thomas McGregor, and First Lieutenant William H. Winters, were July 23 appointed a Board of Officers to meet at Camp Bidwell, Cal., at the call of the senior member, to inspect the Cavalry horses for Company A, First Cavalry, now being delivered at that post, under contract with Irvin Ayres.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

**Brig. Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.**

**The late Major Walker.**—We have some account recently of the recovery of the remains of Major and Paymaster John S. Walker, lost at sea in January, 1873. In accordance with S. O. No. 102, Portland, Oregon, July 28, the remains of the deceased officer were on the 2d of August taken to Fort Vancouver, where they were received and buried with appropriate military honors by the garrison of the post.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—First Lieutenant Ebenezer W. Stone (Company I) was July 28 ordered to remain at Fort Walla Walla, as post quartermaster, reporting in person to the post commander.

**Fort Wrangel, Alaska T.**—is re-established as a military post from the First of August. Company B (Jocelyn's) Twenty-first Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Vancouver and will proceed to Fort Wrangel, Alaska, and garrison that post. The Chief Quartermaster will in the most economical manner provide barracks and quarters for the garrison at Fort Wrangel. First Lieutenant John A. Lundeen, Fourth Artillery, with detachment Company M, Fourth Artillery, on being relieved by Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, will proceed to the station of his company, San Francisco Harbor, Cal. Company I (Netterville's) Twenty-first Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla and will proceed to Fort Vancouver and take station at that post.

**Fourth Artillery.**—Sergeant John Overend, Company L, having been discharged from attendance upon the United States District Court, for the District of Oregon,

as witness, was July 27 ordered to join his company at Sitka, Alaska, by the next steamer.

**First Cavalry.**—At his request, permission is granted Major Elmer Otis (Fort Walla Walla), to obey a summons from the civil authority to appear at Canyon City, Oregon. The expenses of the journey will be paid by the civil authorities.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

**Brevet Major-General August V. Kauts: Headquarters, Prescott**

**Twelfth Infantry.**—Company A, Twelfth Infantry (Captain E. C. Woodruff), having arrived in the Department of Arizona, in compliance with S. O. No. 62, c. a., Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, was ordered July 20 to take post a Camp Mojave, A. T., relieving Company I, Twelfth Infantry (Captain E. F. Thompson's). Company I, on being relieved, was ordered to proceed by steamer to Angel Island, Cal., the commanding officer reporting upon arrival to the Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific. Company K, Twelfth Infantry, upon its arrival in the Department of Arizona, was ordered July 20 to proceed by steamer to Camp Mojave, A. T., and take station at that post.

**Fifth Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant E. D. Thomas, A. D. C., and Acting Engineer Officer, was ordered July 20 to proceed without delay, to Camp Grant, A. T., and make a survey of a military reservation for that post, including in the survey such portions of the timber lands of Mount Graham as may be necessary to furnish a sufficient supply of lumber for the post. He will also prepare the necessary maps and description of boundaries, reports, etc. On the completion of this duty Lieutenant Thomas will return to Department Headquarters.

**Base Ball.**—Score of a game of base ball between the Crofton B. C. Club, of Governor's Island, and the Nationals, of Willet's Point, played at Governor's Island, August 4, 1875:

NATIONALS.				CROFTONS.			
Henderson, l. f.	0	1	0	McTague, 2d b.	1	0	0
Brisen, 3d b.	1	0	0	Flammer, c.	0	0	0
Spangler, c.	3	0	0	Doren, p.	0	0	0
Allman, r. f.	1	0	0	Williams, c. f.	2	0	0
Hickman, p.	2	0	0	McIntyre, 3d b.	1	0	0
Thaler, 3d b.	1	0	0	Foster, ss.	1	0	0
Van Dusen, 1st b.	1	0	0	Stark, l. f.	2	0	0
Dilman, ss.	1	0	0	Downing, 1st b.	1	0	0
Jordan, c. f.	1	0	0	Hines, r. f.	2	0	0
Total	11	0	0	Total	10	0	0
Innings	1st 2d 3d	4th 5th 6th	7th 8th 9th				
Nationals	0 0 0	1 0 0	6 2 1				1-11
Croftons	0 1 0	0 0 1	3 1 4				0-10

Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes.

This is the second of a series of games between these two clubs; the first was played at Willet's Point, July 21, and was also won by the Nationals, by a score of 31 to 17.

A game of base ball was played at Holly Springs, Miss., August 5, between the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, of this post. The following is the score:

NON-COMES.				PRIVATES.			
Kreger, p.	4	1	0	Callahan, p.	0	0	3
O'Hern, c.	2	4	0	Conway, c.	5	0	0
Dougherty, 1st b.	3	3	0	Bennett, 1st b.	1	3	0
McNiece, 2d b.	2	1	0	Mullen, 3d b.	1	2	0
O'Sullivan, l. f.	4	1	0	Murray, 2d b.	5	0	0
Sullivan, 3d b.	5	1	0	Foster, ss.	3	1	0
Hamilton, c. f.	3	1	0	Doyle, c. f.	5	0	0
Masie, ss.	3	1	0	McDonald, l. f.	3	0	0
Sullivan, r. f.	1	2	0	Cunningham, r. f.	4	0	0
Total	27	15	0	Total	27	9	0
Innings	1st 2d 3d	4th 5th 6th	7th 8th 9th				
Non-Comes	2 0 1	0 2 5	2 3 0				0-15
Privates	2 0 1	0 3 0	3 0 0				0-9

Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes.

Umpire—Mr. Warren Caldwell, of Holly Springs. Scorers—Wm. Jenkins, of Co. K, and John Ward, Co. G, Thirtieth Infantry.

#### YELLOW FEVER.

THE following telegrams from Fort Barrancas have been received during the week from General Brannan by the Surgeon General:

Fort BARRANCAS, August 5.

No new case or death has occurred since my report of yesterday. Dr. Sternberg is still improving. Assistant Surgeon Brown arrived at Pensacola this morning, and is expected here momentarily. Out of forty-five cases under treatment, twenty-nine are pronounced by the Surgeon convalescent.

August 6.

There has been no new case since the 2d inst. There was one death last night. Assistant Surgeon Harvey E. Brown, United States Army, arrived yesterday. Dr. Sternberg is reported by his surgeon as being convalescent this morning.

August 9, A. M.

No new case since my report of Saturday. Hospital Steward William E. Hill died last night. Everybody else doing well. I doubt if there are any more deaths.

The Pensacola correspondent of the *Atlanta Herald* writes as follows, under date of August 2, concerning the ravages of the yellow fever at Fort Barrancas:

"The disease has been definitely ascertained to have had its origin from the bark *Von Moltke*, which put into the port in distress, her crew being down with the fever. She, it seems, as is customary, was boarded while out of sight of land, by a pilot, and by him brought over the bar. Discovering yellow fever on board of her, he slipped off and went ashore, and thence proceeded to his home, immediately adjoining Barrancas. Having been in close contact with the sick crew for a number of hours, he, of course, carried the disease to the land in his clothing. As soon as it was ascertained that he had been on board the *Von Moltke* he was straightway sent to quarantine, where he will remain until frost comes. Thus is the hankering after the 'almighty dollar' punished. It was at no time thought probable that the fever could be kept

from going through the entire command, which had been more or less exposed to it. But, such were the precautions taken to prevent its spreading, no one here has felt the least alarm. Commodore Cooper has his monitors and steam launches stretched across the bay, so that it would be difficult for a mosquito to pass through. On the land side comes first a long, close line of acclimated soldiers, extending almost around the city. Next comes a cordon of marines, parallel with the first line. After this we have a line of citizen volunteers, parallel with the second line. Hence you will readily perceive that it is almost impossible for any one to enter the city from the infected point. One man tried two entire days to run through, but, after being shot at five or six times, concluded to go back and take his chance with the fever. He said it was 'safer.' Fumigation is the order of the day, and the forests between here and Barrancas are almost hidden with smoke, arising from burning tar-barrels, etc. Later intelligence from Barrancas reports Dr. Sternberg, Surgeon at the post, as being delirious and quite low. It is thought that he will not recover. It is sad to read of the deaths of the little children at Barrancas and many hearts will yet ache if the fever should take another start."

THERE is a horse at Jackson, Mich., that is fifty-one years old. He was foaled in Clarence, Erie county, N. Y., in 1824, and his name is Romp. He hasn't a single puff or wind-gall on his legs, and does a good day's work every day.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Alexander H. Stephens and all the ex-officers and soldiers and sailors of the Confederate army and navy, have been given a general invitation to attend a national reunion of ex-Federal soldiers, soon to be held at Caldwell, Ohio.

THE Boston "Transcript," whose good opinion is well worth having, says: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL won a high character for accuracy and intelligence, during the war, and the editor has taken care to keep up its interest in times of peace."

A MAJOR of cavalry tells this on a captain in the Twenty-third Infantry: A citizen stranger asked this morning if all the officers of the Army were numbered, said he thought that handsome, young, red-faced gentlemen had got pretty well up. He had looked on his shoulder and this is what he saw, II 23 II.

A GENTLEMAN having personal knowledge of the facts, has furnished the following reminiscence: Shortly after the capture of Newbern, N. C., a considerable sum of money was sent by flag of truce to a Federal officer (who was taken at the capture) through General Pickett, at that time in command of that Department. This money was forwarded by a courier to Richmond for delivery to the officer in question, but the courier deserted to the enemy, and appropriated the money. General Pickett then raised the amount from his own estate and sent it to the officer, whom he had never seen, by a member of his staff.

ONE or two anecdotes about the wonderful Japanese marksman at Wimbledon may be selected from the vast number which are going the rounds. At Hythe, Major Muretta was pitted against one of the most celebrated musketry instructors in the camp—an officer who can, to use a familiar phrase, "face the target," that is, can say where he is going to place his shots, and then do it. The Japanese major saw everything that the English lieutenant was able to perform, and immediately proceeded to cut him out in a manner that amazed all beholders. At Ash, near Aldershot, he was purposely misinformed as to the distance of a range, the number of yards as given him being 800, whereas in reality it was 1,000. Major Muretta said nothing, but calmly sighted his rifle, and, firing, hit the bull's-eye. This he did again and again, and when he was told that he had been deceived in the distance his reply was that he had not been deceived at all.

GENERAL W. F. Smith is proving a thorn in the side of the New York Police Commission, to which he was recently appointed. Finding his efforts to elevate the character of the police force thwarted by the law of hydrostatics which prevents a stream from rising higher than its source, he has first set to work to elevate the character of the commission itself, the president of which is the ex-editor of the New York "Police Gazette." In the pursuit of his object, General Smith has given his associates a specimen of plain talk which has proved as gratifying to others, as it is unpalatable to them, as witness this sample: I desire to say, Mr. President, with reference to yourself, that when you came into the office of Superintendent of Police you were proprietor of a sheet known as the "Police Gazette." It was a paper organized as a school for thieves, and I cannot imagine that anything could be expected by captains and subordinates in the way of morals from such a superintendent.

President Matsell (interrupting)—You are wrong, sir. It was not such a paper as you describe. I was one of the proprietors and editors, and I am proud of it.

Commissioner Smith (continuing)—It was the best text book for villains that I ever saw.

It is a little hard to believe that our forefathers, who waged war against George III., were not all actuated by pure patriotism; but here is a copy of an old recruiting advertisement addressed "To All Brave, Healthy, Able-bodied and Well-disposed Young Men in the Neighborhood who have any Inclination to Join the Troops now Raising Under General Washington for the defence of the Liberties and Independence of the United States Against the Hostile Designs of Foreign Enemies," which circulated in 1776:

#### TAKE NOTICE!

That Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at Spottswood, in Middlesex county, attendance will be given by Lieut. Reading, with his music and recruiting party, of company in Major Shute's battalion of the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Aaron Ogden, for the purpose of receiving the enrollment of such youth of spirit as may be willing to enter into this honorable service. The encouragement at this time to enlist is truly liberal and generous, namely, a bounty of \$12, an annual and fully sufficient supply of good and handsome clothing, a daily allowance of a large and ample ration of provisions, together with \$60 a year in gold and silver money on account of pay, the whole of which the soldier may lay up for himself and friends, as all articles proper for his subsistence and comfort are provided by law, without any expense to him. Those who may favor this recruiting party with their attendance as above will have an opportunity of hearing and securing in a more particular manner the great advantages which those brave men will have who shall embrace this opportunity of spending a few happy years in viewing the different parts of this beautiful continent in the honorable and truly respectable character of a soldier, after which he may, if he pleases, return home to his friends with his pockets full of money and his head covered with laurels.

GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES.



## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Omaha* is still at Panama, or was on the 29th of July.

THE *Rio Bravo* left New Orleans on the 9th inst. for the Rio Grande.

THE tug *Fortune* has been sent to Annapolis for service at that station.

THE *Canandaigua* is daily expected at Port Royal, from New Orleans.

THE *Kansas* was put out of commission at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 10th inst.

ORDERS have been given to put the torpedo boat *Intrepid*, at New York, in commission.

THE *Shammut* at Norfolk has been ordered to Aspinwall, and the *Worcester* is going to Port Royal, S. C.

A CABLE despatch announces the *Hartford* at Port Said. She left on the 11th inst. for Gibraltar, and expects to reach there on the 25th inst.

THE Court of Inquiry in the case of the *Saranac*, have completed their duties, and are now engaged in investigating the grounding of the *Benicia* in San Francisco Bay.

THE practice ships *Constellation* and *Alert* are at Newport, R. I. It is understood that the *Alert* will go to the Asiatic station, when her cruise is over with the cadet engineers.

REAR-ADMIRAL Collins was at Callao on July 20 in his flagship, the *Richmond*, on board which a court martial was sitting. The health of the officers and crew of the *Richmond* and *Onward* is good.

A COURT martial is to take place, it is stated, at Port Royal, on the arrival there of the *Worcester*, *Canandaigua*, and *Plymouth*. A couple of young lieutenants are said to have made themselves amenable to trial by too frequent or expensive indulgence in the wine cup.

COMMODORE William N. Jeffers, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, visited the Philadelphia Navy-yard on the 9th inst., and was saluted by eleven guns, fired from parade ground. The U. S. steamer *Quinnebaugh* will be launched about the middle of September. Workmen are engaged on the *Antietam*, and contractor is breaking up the *Nebraska*. The *Frolic* will go in commission next week.

THE hop of the season at Newport was given at the Ocean House on Saturday evening August 7, and was attended by the élite of the place and the officers from the torpedo station, Fort Adams, and the United States sloop-of-war *Alert*, now at anchor in the outer harbor. The latter has on board the cadet engineers, and will go hence to Boston the first favorable opportunity. Rear-Admiral Werden and wife are at the Aquidneck House.

THE *Washington Chronicle* is very unhappy, for some reason, on the subject of the Marine Band and its leader. Closing a long article on the subject, it says: In conclusion, we have only to reiterate our former expressed opinion, that Schneider cannot stand an examination at the hands of competent musicians. Put a musician in the place of Schneider and drive out some of the men he has added to the organization and there will remain a number of good performers, who, under a competent conductor, would really earn a reputation for the band.

THE Norfolk *Virginian* says: The *Huron* will no doubt be pronounced a success by the Board of Chief Engineers who witnessed the dock trial. The working of her new machinery appeared to give satisfaction to all parties. The efficient Chief Engineer of the yard, Edward D. Robie, U. S. N., leaves here for Central New York, on a short health tour, taking with him his interesting family, who will enjoy a more extended sojourn among the highlands. We regret to part with our genial young friend Harry, the son of Mr. Robie, who leaves here to finish his education at college. We wish them a pleasant journey and happy return, in the fall, "refreshed with vigor new."

RECENT cable despatches report that an insult had been offered to the American Consul, or members of his family, at Tripoli, by sailors of the Ottoman squadron. Immediate steps have been taken to investigate the case. The *Hartford*, which was at Port Said on the 10th inst., was telegraphed to touch at Tripoli, on the way to Gibraltar, and the commander of the naval force on the European station was further instructed in the matter. The *Congress* is daily expected at Tripoli, and doubtless will thoroughly inquire into the alleged wrong, and take such action as the circumstances may demand. No serious difficulty may be apprehended, as the sailors were most likely on a frolic, and irresponsible for their actions.

THE extensive repairs and improvements at the Naval Academy are progressing rapidly and successfully under the direction of Commander N. H. Farquhar, and by September 20, the commencement of the winter session of the school, the buildings and grounds will never have looked better. Able and industrious workmen are employed in every department, and the Government certainly receives its money's worth there if no where else. The *Fortune* arrived from Washington on Monday and relieved the *Phlox*, which sailed on Tuesday from New York to be repaired. The fourth class of cadet midshipmen is being instructed in algebra by Prof. Hopkins, of St. John's College, and in practical exercises by a detail of officers belonging to the school.

On the arrival of the *Tennessee* at Gibraltar, the British flying squadron was at anchor there, composed

of the following ships: H. M. screw frigate *Narcissus*, 28 guns, 3,548 tons, 400 h. p., flagship of Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C. B.; Captain Lord Charles Scott; H. M. iron screw frigate *Raleigh*, 22 guns, 4,870 tons, 800 h. p., Captain George Tryon, C. B.; H. M. screw frigate *Immortalité*, 28 guns, 3,984 tons, 600 h. p., Captain F. A. Hume; H. M. screw frigate *Doris*, 24 guns, 3,803 tons, 800 h. p., Captain the Hon. E. R. Freemantle, C. B.; H. M. screw frigate *Newcastle*, 31 guns, 4,020 tons, 600 h. p., Captain R. G. Douglass; H. M. screw frigate *Topaze*, 28 guns, 3,915 tons, 600 h. p., Captain A. T. Thrupp. This squadron left Gibraltar on the 14th for Aden, at which port it will await the arrival of the Prince of Wales. The usual visits and salutes were interchanged between the *Tennessee* and the authorities, and with the squadron.

ALFRED J. GREELEY, paymaster in the United States Navy, died on the 10th of August at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. W. H. Tremaine, Hartford, Conn., aged thirty-five years. His disease was pulmonary consumption, resulting from an attack of pneumonia, contracted three years ago while stationed on the Pacific coast. During this entire period Mr. G. has been a great sufferer, and for nearly the whole year past has been confined to his bed. His long protracted and painful illness he bore with the greatest patience and resignation, supported and sustained by a deep and earnest Christian faith. Mr. Greeley was a communicant of the Episcopal Church in Hartford, of which his brother-in-law, Rev. C. H. B. Tremaine, was rector. By request, the funeral services were private. The burial was at Cedar Hill Cemetery. Mr. Greeley entered the volunteer Navy in the early years of the war, and in 1866 was transferred into the regular Navy, with which he remained in active service until failing health compelled his retirement. He leaves a wife but no children.

COMMANDER Andrew J. Drake, of the United States Navy, retired, died at Newark, N. J., Wednesday night, August 4. He was a native of New Jersey, and was appointed Midshipman Dec. 5, 1837. His first service was on the sloop *Levant*, of the West India squadron, from 1838 to 1840. He was at the Naval Academy in Philadelphia for two years succeeding 1841; was promoted to the post of Passed Midshipman June 29, 1843; served on the frigate *Columbus*, of the East India squadron, in 1844-5; at the Charlestown Navy-yard in 1850; was commissioned as Lieutenant Oct. 16, 1851; served on the sloop *Albany*, of the home squadron, in 1852-3; on the sloop *Decatur*, of the Pacific squadron, in 1854-7; on the receiving-ship in New York in 1858; on the receiving-ship at Norfolk in 1859; on the frigate *Congress*, of the Brazil squadron, in 1860-62. He was commissioned Commander July 16, 1862, and commanded the sloop-of-war *Sagamore*, the steamer *Sassacus*, and the double-enders *Cinimaroni* and *Iasco*. He was on blockade duty off Florida, Savannah, and Wilmington, and helped capture the rebel ram *Atlanta*. He was also at the storming of Fort Fisher. After the war he commanded the *Mackinac* on her expedition to the Bay of Fundy, to protect the fisheries. He was placed on the retired list April 12, 1867. He has lately served as President of the New Jersey Board of Pilots. Of his thirty years of active service, more than one-half, 16 years and 10 months was spent at sea. The funeral of Commander Drake, United States Navy, took place on the afternoon of Monday, August 9, from his late residence in Newark, and was largely attended. The funeral procession moved from the house about 2 o'clock, with Lieuts. George M. Totten, Isaac Hazlett, William McCarthy Little, and A. J. Iverson, from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and two Newark gentlemen, as pall-bearers. Solemn services were held in the Trinity Episcopal Church under the direction of Rev. Dr. Boggs, who delivered some remarks appropriate to the occasion. At the close of the services the remains were conveyed to Mount Pleasant Cemetery and interred in the family vault.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

AUGUST 5.—Lieutenant-Commander George W. Wood, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York.  
Passed Assistant Engineer J. G. Bronsaham, to the Navy-yard, New York.  
Cadet Engineers W. N. Little, and Geo. H. T. Babbitt, to the Swatara.  
AUGUST 7.—Chaplain Sylvester D. Boorum, to the Portsmouth, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
Acting Boatswain Jas. Farrell, to the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York.  
Carpenter Philip S. Craig, to duty in the construction and repair department, Navy-yard, Washington.  
AUGUST 9.—Captain F. A. Roe, to the Naval Station, New London, Conn., on the 20th inst.  
Commander Charles H. Cushman, to command the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, at Norfolk, on the 14th inst.  
Lieutenant F. H. Delano, to the receiving ship *Sabine*.  
Boatswain John Hall, to the Navy yard, Boston.  
Gunner Samuel Cross, to the receiving ship *Relief*.  
AUGUST 11.—Commander Joseph S. Skerrett, to the Navy-yard, Washington, as aide.  
Lieutenant T. Dix Boles, to the receiving ship *Independence*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 1st September next.  
Passed Assistant Engineer James Butterworth, to temporary duty at Boston connected with the trial of the *Adams*.

## DETACHED.

AUGUST 5.—Midshipman R. H. McLean has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Pensacola* on the 28th June inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.  
Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. H. Greenleaf, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Powhatan on the 25th inst.  
Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. L. Nicoll, from the Powhatan on the 20th inst., and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on the 27th inst.  
AUGUST 6.—Lieutenant F. M. Symonds has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Tuscarora* on the 21st June inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.  
AUGUST 7.—Lieutenant Samuel Bolden, from the command of the *Fortune* on her arrival at Annapolis, Md., and placed on waiting orders.  
Mate Samuel Lomax, from the *Fortune* on her arrival at Annapolis, Md., and ordered to resume duties at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Engineer John A. Tobin, from the *Fortune* on her arrival at Annapolis, Md., and ordered to the Swatara.  
AUGUST 9.—Captain S. P. Quackenbush, from the command of the receiving ship *New Hampshire* on the 14th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 10.—Mates Joseph Rodgers and B. G. Perry, from the *Phlox*, at New York, when their services are not needed on board, and to resume their duties at the Naval Academy.  
AUGUST 11.—Master S. L. Graham, from the late *Saranac*, and ordered to the *Tuscarora* on the arrival of that vessel at the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant Charles H. Black for three months.  
To Captain Edmund R. Colhoun for one year from the 1st September next, with permission to leave the United States.  
AUGUST 5.—To Lieutenant-Commander Lewis Clark for six months from August 5.  
To Pay Director Thos. H. Looker for one month.  
AUGUST 7.—To Professor Asaph Hall, at the Naval Observatory, for two weeks from the 10th inst.  
AUGUST 9.—To Commodore T. H. Stevens, commanding Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., for one month from the 15th inst.  
To Mate Henry Tew for one month.  
AUGUST 10.—To Medical Director F. J. Horwitz for one month from the 14th inst.  
AUGUST 11.—To Commander J. S. Skerrett for one month from the 12th inst.  
To Commander R. W. Meade, at the Navy-yard, New York, for one month.  
To Chaplain E. W. Hager, at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for the month of September.

## LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant R. Mason Lisle has been extended two months.  
The leave of Commander John W. Philip has been extended one year from the 1st September next, with permission to leave the United States.

## DELAY REPORTING.

Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman has been authorized to delay reporting for duty as assistant of coal at Philadelphia until the 15th September next.

## RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipman O. J. Schoolcraft.

## REVOKED.

The orders of Midshipman Frank S. Collins to the *Frolic*, and leave granted until the 1st October next, with permission to go to Europe, and on its expiration to proceed to Rio de Janeiro, and report for duty on the South Atlantic Station.

## PROMOTED.

Master Uriah R. Harris to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from February 11, 1875.

## CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

## DETACHED.

AUGUST 2.—First Lieutenant A. L. Watson, from Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to report to Captain and Brevet Major G. P. Houston, commanding marines at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.  
AUGUST 4.—First Lieutenant A. C. Kelton, from Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to report to Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, commanding Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., as the officer detailed to relieve First Lieutenant Young in command of the marines on board the U. S. S. Powhatan.  
Second Lieutenant O. C. Berryman, from Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to proceed and report to Rear-Admiral Commanding North Pacific Station as the officer detailed to relieve Second Lieutenant H. G. Ellsworth, in command of marines, on board the U. S. S. *Benicia*.  
AUGUST 5.—Captain F. Munroe, from Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to proceed and report to Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. McCawley, commanding marines at Washington, D. C., for duty.  
AUGUST 6.—First Lieutenant F. A. Mullany, from the command of the guard of the late U. S. S. *Saranac*, and ordered to proceed and report to Major G. R. Graham, commanding marines at Portsmouth, N. H., for duty.

## RELIEVED.

AUGUST 4.—First Lieutenant J. M. T. Young, U. S. S. Powhatan, upon being relieved by First Lieutenant A. C. Kelton to proceed and report to Captain Tilton, commanding marines at Annapolis, Md., for duty.  
Second Lieutenant H. G. Ellsworth, upon being relieved by Second Lieutenant O. C. Berryman to proceed and report to Captain C. D. Hebb, commanding marines at Mare Island, Cal., for duty.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

AUGUST 6.—To First Lieutenant D. P. Mannix for thirty days from the 17th inst.  
AUGUST 7.—To Second Lieutenant W. F. Zeilin for thirty days from the 11th inst.

## REAR-ADMIRAL WORDEN AT STOCKHOLM.

An account from authentic sources of the courtesies extended to him and his officers.

THE European squadron, consisting of the flagship *Franklin*, Captain Franklin commanding, and the *Alaska*, Captain Carter commanding, arrived and anchored at Trälhæfot (Slave sea), a sheltered expanse of water, one mile out from Fort Waxholm, and fifteen miles distant from Stockholm, about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, the 5th of July. Owing to obstructions at Fort Waxholm, vessels like the *Franklin* cannot yet come up to Stockholm.

As the King was going to start for Russia at 6 p. m. Tuesday, it was believed it would have a good effect if Admiral Worden and some of his officers should go to the palace and pay their respects to him, and some pains were taken to be advised of the arrival of the squadron, so that communication could be had with the Admiral in season to effect that object. Through the kindness of Admiral Lagercrantz, of the Swedish navy, the squadron was gotten out by 8 p. m. Monday. At the same time Admiral Lagercrantz sent out his aid, Captain Van Horn, to welcome Admiral Worden and to tender him the use of the fine government steamer, the *Skoldman*.

The result of the trip was that next day at 12 o'clock, noon, promptly, our Minister, the Hon. C. C. Andrew, presented Admiral Worden and ten or twelve of his officers, all in full uniform, to His Majesty. The latter greeted Admiral Worden with hearty cordiality, and, while holding the Admiral's hand in both of his, said to him, in a voice so as to be heard by all in the room: "Your eminent services to your Government are well known and admired in my country—in all countries, indeed, where good conduct and heroism are appreciated." His Majesty spoke a few words with about all of the officers. His manner was unrestrained and cordial, and made a good impression. The officers were from various parts of our country. One was from Massachusetts, two or three from New



York, one or two from Maryland, one from Tennessee, one from Missouri, and so on. The King must have been very favorably impressed by their appearance. He said to the Admiral, and repeated the remark, that he was very sorry their visit had occurred while he was to be absent, for he would like to have been present and shown them some attention.

Immediately after this audience our Minister accompanied the Admiral, Captain Franklin, and Lieutenant Soley of his staff, on visits to the Minister of Marine, Baron Von Otter, and the Swedish admiral Mr. Lagercrantz, with both of whom personal interviews were had. Cards were also left at the residences of the Governor and the military commander of Stockholm. Admiral Worden then paid an official visit to our Legation. The same morning Lieutenant Hjulhammer, of the Swedish navy, was assigned by the Minister of Marine for duty as aide to Admiral Worden during his stay at Stockholm.

At Admiral Worden's first interview with the Minister of Marine, he accepted the latter's invitation for an excursion by steamer on Thursday to the old castle of Gripsholm. In this excursion, besides the Admiral's party and a number of families of distinguished Swedes, was the family of the British Minister and the family of our Minister. Breakfast was served on board the steamer, and dinner at the fort at Gripsholm. A band of music accompanied the excursion, and on our return we visited the palace of Drottningholm.

At 5 o'clock, Wednesday, the day previous to this excursion, Admiral Worden and one of his daughters, Captain Franklin and wife, General Keyes and several officers of the squadron, dined at our Minister's. The party was also honored with the company of the Swedish Minister of Marine and wife, Admiral Lagercrantz and wife, and other officers of the Swedish navy, there being in all twenty-two guests.

On Friday, Admiral and Mrs. Worden gave a fine breakfast on board the *Franklin* to about the same party of ladies and gentlemen who were on the excursion to Gripsholm, including the British Minister, the Hon. Edward Erskine, his wife and two daughters. The band of the *Franklin* discoursed fine music, and the entertainment was in all respects delightful, and appeared to be highly agreeable to all who took part in it. On our passage out to the *Franklin* that day we called at the new and strong fort Fredrætsborg, to give Admiral Worden an opportunity to inspect it. It was the Admiral's intention to have the squadron start for Cronstadt on Saturday, at 1 p. m.; but as stormy weather came up, it did not get off till Sunday morning.

About the time of the Admiral's arrival two of the principal daily newspapers of Stockholm published full and graphic accounts of the celebrated combat between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, one of the accounts being taken from Lossing's History of the Civil War. The Swedes thus had their recollection refreshed as to his brilliant record and the imperishable manner in which his name is associated with that of their countryman John Ericsson.

Several thousands of the people of Stockholm visited the *Franklin*. In the vicinity of Waxholm are many summer villas occupied by residents of Stockholm, and the newspapers mention that the latter gave an entertainment to some of the officers of the squadron, by whom it was, in turn, politely reciprocated. The newspapers have invariably spoken in a complimentary manner of the squadron and its officers; of the appearance of the ships and the cleanliness, order and harmony prevailing on board. The officers have been frequently complimented by the newspapers for their good looks, education, and gentlemanly manners.

This visit to Stockholm of Admiral Worden and the squadron under his command has made an excellent impression, and if the King had been present the Admiral would have received attention from him. It is regretted that the squadron was not able to make a longer stay at Stockholm, so that something more could have been seen of the interior and more fertile parts of Sweden—something of the beautiful country estates.

(Condensed from the Philadelphia Ledger.)

#### PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

PREVIOUS to the establishment of a Navy-yard at Philadelphia, United States vessels were chiefly constructed at a neighboring ship-yard under the charge of Joshua Humphreys as naval constructor. In a journal kept by him appear many curious and interesting items. The first, under date of October 23, 1794, records the fact that six gallons of rum were supplied for the use of the men in the mould loft and yard. The second, under date of December 22, same year, records the arrival of a large invoice of oak timber, to be used in the construction of the frigate *Continental*, afterward known as the *Guerriere*, built by Mr. Grice, in Kensington.

At this time large quantities of timber were deposited at Fort Mifflin, where Josiah Fox, naval officer, was stationed. Old residents fix the site of the naval ship-yard a little north of Prime street, near where the grain elevator now stands. There the frigate *United States* was built, and she was the first "man-of-war" that was put in commission after the organization of the Government. She was commanded by the renowned Commodore John Barry. During her construction President Washington occasionally visited the yard.

Under date of June 10, 1800, the journal of Mr. Humphreys records that the building of the 74-gun ship *Franklin* was commenced. Another authority informs us that this vessel was the first one launched from the Government yard. If built there, its construction must have begun on the ground before the purchases were made, as they were not completed until the close of January, 1801. Mr. Humphreys records that the 74-gun ship *Franklin* was launched on the 25th of August, 1815, at 34 p. m., and he might

have added, in the presence of a large number of citizens. Very slow progress must have been made in getting the yard into good working condition, as the blacksmith shop was not put up until 1813, when William Myers was made master blacksmith. A counting-house was built in the same year.

In the year 1819 it is recorded that Commodore Alexander Murray was commandant at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and Samuel Humphreys naval constructor. On the 9th of December a visit was paid to the yard by Commodore Stephen Decatur, then in the height of his fame, founded upon his great achievements in the service of his country. He was received with honors due to his exalted station and name. At this period the correspondence was going on between him and Commodore Barron, which a few months later led to the tragic scene at Bladensburg, and caused an universal expression of sorrow at Decatur's untimely end.

On September 7, 1820, the United States ship of the line *North Carolina* was launched. The *North Carolina*, an 80-gun ship, carrying a larger armament than the *Franklin*, was built, from the time of the laying of the keel, in one year, six months, and twenty-eight days, which was regarded as so unusual as to be worthy of special mention. In the following year the schooner *Dolphin*, 10 guns, was launched at the yard, on the 23d of June, at 7:58 A. M., and it is recorded that she was rigged before sundown on the same day.

On the 4th of December, 1822, Commodore William Bainbridge, a name illustrious in American naval history, took command at the Navy-yard. While stationed there he recommended the purchase of a strip of land on the south side of the yard, for which the owner asked \$15,000. The purchase was made at a subsequent period. Captain Nicholson succeeded Commodore Bainbridge, and was there in 1824, a year made memorable by the visit of General Lafayette to the United States and of his enthusiastic reception by the people of Philadelphia. President John Quincy Adams was in the city at this time, and in his interesting journal he refers to the welcome extended to the illustrious stranger by the naval officers at this station. In 1825 Captain James Biddle was in command of the yard, and he was succeeded in 1826 by Captain James Renshaw.

The ship of the line *Pennsylvania*, which was on the stocks at the yard from the year 1817 to 1837, was, by reason of her size, an object of interest, not only to Philadelphians, but to all who visited the city. Strangers were invariably asked two questions, if no others. One was, "Have you seen Fairmount Water Works?" The other, "Have you seen the ship *Pennsylvania*?" One reason for keeping her so long on the stocks was because she was not wanted by the Government; another was, that to launch her and put her in commission would require a large expenditure to equip and fit her for sea. At length, in the year 1837, an order was received to get her ready for launching.

Some difficulty was experienced in moving the ship when the time came to slide her from the ways, but the skill of Philadelphia mechanics was equal to the task, and by a little effort and the application of a powerful battering ram she was started, and made a graceful and easy descent into the water.

While the *Pennsylvania* was on the stocks the frigate *Raritan* was built in the smaller ship house, and the *Vandalia*, *Relief*, and *Dale*, all sloops-of-war, were constructed between the ship houses, and it is believed the brig *Truxton* also. These vessels were so far dwarfed by the three-decker that they received very little notice from the public, though splendid specimens of naval architecture.

Captain Marryatt in his work, "A Diary in America," writing of the American Marine, in 1837, after giving a list of the United States vessels of war in service, with the number of their guns and other particulars, says: "The rating of these vessels will, however, very much mislead people as to the real strength of the armament. The 74's and 80's are in weight of broadsides equal to most three-deck ships; the first classed frigates carry the complement of men of our 74's. It is impossible not to be struck with the beautiful architecture of most of these vessels. The *Pennsylvania*, rated 120 guns, on three decks, carrying 140, is not so perfect as some of the line-of-battle ships. But in every class you cannot but admire the superiority of the models and workmanship."

In giving the size of the *Pennsylvania*, viz.: length overall, 237 feet; breadth of beam, 50 feet; burthen, 3,366 tons, and capable of throwing 2,240 pounds of ball at each broadside, he denies that she is the largest three-decker afloat, and says that one of the Sultan's three-deck ships is larger. He does not prove this by figures, but in giving the dimensions of the *Queen*, the largest British ship, not long previously launched at Portsmouth, he shows her to have been smaller in every respect. The *Pennsylvania* was 3,366 tons burthen, had ports for 140 guns, all long 32-pounders, throwing 2,240 pounds of ball at each broadside, or 4,480 pounds from the whole. Her sheet anchor weighed 11,660 pounds, and her maintop sail contained 1,531 yards of canvas.

The commandants of the yard at different periods included Commodores Dallas, Barron, Stewart, Elliott, Read, DuPont, Engle, Ingram, and other distinguished officers. Commodore Charles Stewart was there in 1849.

Mr. Humphreys, after serving the Government long and well as Naval Constructor, was succeeded by John Lenthall, who proved to be in all respects worthy of his preceptor and predecessor.

The sloop-of-war *Dale* was the first vessel built by Mr. Lenthall. In the construction of the *Mississippi*, *Princeton* and *Susquehanna*, and the finishing and fitting out of the *Pennsylvania* and *Raritan*, that gentleman established a reputation as one of the ablest of Naval Constructors. During his long connection with the Philadelphia yard he maintained a high character for integrity, and won the esteem of all with whom he had

intercourse. He was transferred to Washington from the Philadelphia yard, where he became Chief of the Bureau of Construction, with the relative rank of Commodore.

W. Lenthall, as Naval Constructor, was followed by Francis Grice, in 1849; and he was succeeded by Henry Hoover in 1857. Subsequently Wm. L. Hanscom, Thomas M. Davidson and Edwin Hartt were Naval Constructors.

The steam frigate *Mississippi*, the largest steamship the Government ever owned, was built in the northeast ship house and was launched in 1840. She was a side-wheel boat, and was a success in every respect.

The sloop-of-war *Germantown* was built in 1846; the *Susquehanna* (side-wheel), in 1849; the *Wabash*, also a side-wheel vessel, in 1854, and the *Lancaster*, a screw propeller, in 1858. The *Pawnee* was built by a private constructor named Griffith, and there were peculiarities in her construction which made her a novelty among nautical men. The launching of the *Lancaster*, a large and splendidly modelled vessel, was an event which excited public interest and curiosity in a high degree, and drew a large number of persons from their homes. Miss Lane, who graced the White House during the Presidency of James Buchanan, performed the christening.

Several vessels were built at the Navy-yard during the late war, among them the *Monongahela*, *Kansas* and *Yantic*. The *Wyoming* was constructed before the breaking out of the war, being launched in 1859. It was during the war of the rebellion that the first charge of dishonesty was preferred against a master mechanic, though the yard had been in existence for over fifty years.

Mr. Knowles, at the head of the gun carriage shop, has been for nearly forty years employed in that department, and has mounted all the guns on the ships fitted out here, during his long and faithful service.

Within a few years frequent changes have been made in the heads of the mechanical departments and in many officers of the yard as well. A complete list of both will be found annexed:

Commandant, Commodore George Henry Preble.  
Captain of Yard, Captain Clark H. Wells.  
Equipment Officer, Captain C. H. Wells.  
Ordnance and Navigation Officer, Commander B. J. Cromwell.  
Medical Director, James McClelland.  
Pay Director, H. M. Heisall.  
Paymaster, Arthur Burtis.  
Clerk of Inspection of Provisions, S. B. Harmer.  
Chief Engineer of Yard and Inspector of Machinery, Harman Newell.  
Chief Engineer, A. J. Kiersted.  
Naval Constructor, Edward Hartt.  
Clerk to Civil Engineer, A. T. Young.  
Commodore's Secretary, Wm. H. Fussell.  
Second Clerk, James Davenport.  
Master Carpenter, Joseph Foster.  
Foremen of the Shops—Joiners, Andrew Keyser; plumbers, John Coffin; blacksmiths, Philip Stahl; gun-carriage shop, Wm. H. Knowles; boiler makers, Edward Sergeant; block makers, Joseph Willard; of sail loft, William McCulla; machine shop, Samuel Stead; caulkers' department, Charles Gray; of the foundry, Casper Andreas; boat builders' shop, James Craig; painters' shop, Amos Palmer; iron-plating shop, John Davis; of spar makers, Thomas Stawley.

#### LEAGUE ISLAND.

A visit was made, August 4, to the new United States naval station at League Island, situated on the Delaware River, about seven miles below the city, and opposite Red Bank, for the purpose of finding out what has already been accomplished in the way of improvement, the amount of work already performed, and what the plans of the United States Government are for the future.

Near the landing the receiving ship *St. Louis* in the first object that strikes the eye. Two large, substantially built brick buildings are situated within 300 yards of each other, near the river. The one nearest the river is intended to be used as the iron-plating shop, and will be connected with the Naval Constructor's Department. This building is 270 feet in length by 85 feet in width. It is composed of pressed brick, two stories in height, and has a peaked slate roof. Work has not yet been commenced in the interior, but it is expected that it will be in the Fall. The other building is the Yards and Docks Building. This is 230 feet in length by 65 feet in width, and is composed of pressed brick, with granite facings and cornices. This is two stories in height, and was finished in 1873. Nothing remains to be done but some carpenter work. It is occupied in part by the Civil Engineer of the station, Franklin G. Stratford, and his assistants, and the carpenters employed in the place will have their headquarters here.

Directly opposite the Yards and Docks Building, will be the storehouse for steam engineering. This will occupy a space 40 by 65 feet. The foundation has been completed, and the work on the building itself has been commenced and will be pushed rapidly forward. In fact, almost the only work noticeable at the present on the island, is that connected with the erection of this building. Directly in the rear of this is the engine-house, a strong, well-built brick building, and which contains a large steam engine which supplies power for the entire station. There are various other smaller buildings to be seen. It is proposed, in the immediate future, to dig out the back channel to a width of 600 feet, and the material secured in digging out the channel will be used for filling up different portions of the island, and by utilizing this dirt, a vast sum of money will be saved by the Government. The work of digging has already commenced, and it will be pushed rapidly forward.

It is proposed to divide the entire island into squares of 400 by 200 feet in size, and there will be about sixty



of these squares, and they will be used by various departments. There will be a floating dock basin of thirty-one acres, a repairing basin of thirty-nine acres, a storage dock basin of seven acres, a fitting out basin of forty acres, and other basins, which will be convenient to each other. The floating dock basin will be on the Delaware River, and twenty railroad tracks will run to it for building and repairing purposes.

There will be twenty-six feet of water along the quay wall on the Delaware River, and the stream here is 2,800 feet wide. The number of men employed at the island at present is as follows: Laborers, 70; joiner-shop men, 45; brick masons, 33; stone masons, 8; hod-carriers, 21; stone-cutters, 11; riggers, 2; brick mason helpers, 24; stone mason helpers, 13; machinists, 13.

There are but three iron-clads in the back channel now; they are the *Nahant*, *Jason*, and *Pacific*. These vessels are in perfect sea-going order. The other iron-clads that lay recently in the channel have been either sent to other ports or broken up. The *Wyandotte* is lying alongside the receiving ship *St. Louis*, in the Delaware River, and has been placed in thorough repair. The *Puritan* lies very near the *Wyandotte*, but she presents a very broken-down appearance, and will, it is thought, never again be put in proper order. The receiving ship *St. Louis*, the historic vessel, so intimately associated with the Martin Kosza difficulty in the harbor of Smyrna in 1853, has on board seventeen men at present. She is under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Edward Hooker.

It has been determined to have a system of floating docks, combined with the shallow basins and railroad tracks, for raising ships and taking them on shore. This is considered the most economical method by which a large number of ships can be provided for at the same time. There will be an aggregate of 155 acres of deep water at the station when all the dredging and digging out is completed.

Of the money yet to be expended, \$1,887,090 will be for the Bureau of Construction, \$345,000 for the Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$200,000 for the Bureau of Equipment, \$115,000 for the Bureau of Provisions, and \$115,000 for the Bureau of Ordnance. There will be a spacious rope walk provided with store-houses for rigging, sail lofts, etc.

JAMES M. LYONS, clerk in the Surgeon-General's office, committed suicide last week, by taking a large dose of laudanum, at his residence on I street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets northeast. He died from the effects of the drug about an hour afterwards. Continued bad health and pecuniary embarrassments are supposed to have prompted the act.

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## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1875.

Office, No. 23 Murray Street, New York.

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### YELLOW FEVER.

THE pestilence at Barrancas has abated at last, from want of victims, and the removal of the men to more healthy quarters; but only after a frightful list of deaths. It is no new story there or elsewhere in the Southern seaport posts, as we learn from the last Surgeon General's Report. It appears therefrom that yellow fever has prevailed at Fort Barrancas as an epidemic, three times since its first occupation, viz.: 1822, 1853, and 1873. The fact of its return at such irregular intervals is only an indication common to all other seaports south. This year it happens to be Barrancas that has suffered, another year it may be Pensacola or New Orleans, then Mobile, then Savannah. It may creep up to Norfolk, as it did not so many years ago. It may even revisit New York. The only points that seem to be settled about yellow fever are that it keeps to the sea coast in hot weather, and that the first frost kills it. It may happen that the dead of Barrancas have not died in vain if their loss, so out of all common proportion, arouses the Government to a sense of its duties to the Army. The country pays enough money for that little army to ensure a compact healthy and well trained force of happy and contented men. The annual returns of desertion show that it is far from being anything of the sort, though of late improving in this respect. The annual cases of yellow fever at different stations show that some one is to blame for subjecting troops constantly to a pestilence against which there is no safeguard but flight. At Barrancas, as we learn from the Surgeon General's report, no blame can be attached to those in control of the post for defective sanitary arrangements for "pure air, pure water, and well ventilated quarters leave nothing to be desired" in that respect.

The trouble at Barrancas and all the other posts lies in the visits of a pestilence that no amount of caution has yet proved able to guard against. Communicated by contagion from abroad, the post is in constant danger during the hot weather. These facts being known, we again ask, why should not the troops be removed from such stations as these during the dangerous season, and transferred to safer quarters. Barrancas has had a peculiarly severe visit this year, but the amount of death in that post only appalls us because we see it so closely. It is like the slaughter at the decisive point of a battle, where the dead lie in heaps. Its moral effect is greater than that of the far more numerous deaths that occur by ones and twos in the course of a campaign, because we see all the dead close together. But for all that, the dead at Barrancas in 1875 are as nothing in numbers to the isolated deaths from neglect of those in power, as revealed in the Surgeon General's report on Army hygiene. It is to be hoped, and the country expects, that the present catastrophe may open the eyes of the Government, and induce them to adopt that ounce of prevention for the future, which is worth whole pounds of cure for the past.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Times, writing Saturday, Aug. 7, gives this account of a fatal explosion at the Frankford Arsenal:

At 9:35 o'clock this morning there was a loud rumbling noise heard at the Frankford Arsenal, near Bridesburg, five miles from Philadelphia. This was succeeded by three or four loud reports, which told at once that there was an explosion. Unfortunately it proved the case, and one of the wood and iron frame buildings situated in the north-eastern end of the arsenal grounds had been blown apart by the force of the explosion. This structure was only about 20 feet in width by 50 feet in length, and the frame, built with iron with girders for the roof of the same material, still stands. It was one of a series of twelve buildings used as laboratories, and was fifty feet from any other structure. In the one large room which it comprised were employed about thirty persons, and of this number only five escaped unhurt. Of the thirty, about twenty were boys whose ages ranged between twelve and eighteen years, the rest being men, and acting as instructors to the boys in the mode of taking bullets out of condemned metallic cartridges, and then picking the powder out with small iron picks, especially constructed for the purpose. To this use the building was devoted, and on each boy's work-bench was a basin of water into which he emptied the powder, and as soon as

this became full it was emptied into a large tank, also filled with water. So it will be seen that every precaution was used to guard against explosion. Oftentimes the powder would stick and defy the efforts of the picks to dislodge it, when the boys would knock the metallic case on the table, but sometimes would use a hammer, and strike it on the fulminating portion of the case. This was dangerous, and the boys were warned of it time and again, and threats of dismissal for disobeying orders were at last promulgated for any one noticed in thus endangering life and property. It is supposed that by this latter method the explosion was produced. It cannot be accounted for otherwise. Immediately after the explosion of this one cap, the powder on the tables caught, and communicated with some cartridges in the room, awaiting cleaning, and in a second the whole place was ablaze.

One of the injured parties said that he first saw the flame at the north-eastern end of the room, where three boys named FARRELL, DEARDON, and McLAUGHLIN were working. He did not have time to arise from his work, so quickly did it reach him. The cartridges were scattered around the grounds, but no damage was done to any other building. The most disastrous part is the loss of life and the terrible wounding which everybody in the room, with few exceptions, received. Only one was killed outright, JAMES McLAUGHLIN, son of a soldier on duty at the arsenal, while another named WILLIAM McMILLAN, was terribly wounded. A boy named GEORGE ZILLIER, sixteen years old, residing at No. 4,072 Tacony street, was horribly burned, and died this afternoon; JOHN BUTLER, twelve years old, was in great agony, and may die from his wounds. Both these boys had their eyesight destroyed. WILLIAM DEAL, aged about twenty-six, was seriously burned about the head, shoulders, and breast, but will probably recover. Young McMILLAN, who died, had his thigh bones broken by being thrown against the wall and its falling upon him. The wounds of the injured are all above the waist, the boys being seated at tables, and the fire running along them. Some had their hands, some their breasts and necks scorched. There were no limbs dislocated nor any torn from the sockets, as is generally the case at explosions of this kind. The wounded were as follows, all boys: WEISS, WILLIS, WURTZ, of Bridesburg; DEARDON, of Frankford; SHIELDS, son of a soldier at the arsenal; FARRELL, son of the Sergeant of the guards; STEIGER, ROSS, and VANZANT.

There was not much powder in the building at the time of the explosion, which in a measure accounts for there not being more killed. The true cause of the escape is the fact that the building was constructed to meet such accidents. The wooden portions fitted into the iron frames, and a concussion forced them out, affording easy facility to those not killed outright to jump to the ground, a distance of about four feet. Before the building was put to its present use it was experimented upon, and 700 pounds of powder exploded in it. The woodwork was demolished the same as to-day, and the iron frame left standing. This method has been adopted for all buildings devoted to similar uses at the arsenal. The place will be boarded up, and work be resumed on Monday next.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* (of London) in its issue of July 31st, in an article on Sir SAMUEL BAKER and CHINESE GORDON, brings in the announcement that "The Colonel LONG (with a French name prefixed), who has been entertaining the French Geographical Society with an account of his really interesting adventures in Central Africa, is an American officer who was employed by GORDON, but who seems to be on leave." Had the editor taken the trouble to inform himself of the status of Egyptian, not to say American affairs, he would know that Colonel LONG was and is employed by the Khedive of Egypt, being an officer of the General Staff of that country, now for the most part composed of Americans. While GORDON PASHA is a great man he is hardly as yet an "employer" of colonels.

The London *Daily News* of July 6th has the following: Letters from Egypt of late give very encouraging accounts of the progress made by the Khedive's officers in exploring and opening up the interior of Africa to civilization and commerce. Colonel Long, the young American officer, who made himself so famous by his daring and successful expedition to M'tesa, and who has since made other equally successful explorations, has returned to Cairo, bringing back five natives of different tribes, together with many curious war weapons and implements, showing the different degrees of civilization attained. He gives a most graphic account of his adventures and discoveries, and may be expected soon in Europe to make preparations for other explorations which are to be entrusted to him to penetrate farther into the heart of Africa under the Khedive's auspices. Seven steamers now ply between Khartoum and Ragaf, above which the rapids render the Nile unnavigable. The distance between Khartoum and Gordon's headquarters is more than 1,000 miles. He has established lines of posts so as to keep his communication open, and has made peace with the tribes



with whom Baker was at war, adroitly availing himself of Abou Sabod (Baker's *bête noir*) in the first place, and then dismissing him, thus checking the slave trade most effectually by turning its instruments to other uses. Gordon has proved a great success, and his occupation of the country has cost the government nothing, as he has made it self-sustaining by the produce he has sent to Cairo. Col. Purdy (an American officer in the Khedive's service) has reached the capital of Darfur, and reports that there is plenty of water in the Nile between that point and the point of his departure, so that the obstacle which baffled Baker seems no longer to exist. Col. Colston (also an American officer) is pushing on, probably, into the interior by another route; while Mitchell, the geologist of the Gordon expedition, who is not far from Kennar, between the Nile and the Red Sea, has discovered two gold mines, formerly worked in ancient times, the shafts still open. He reports that, with modern appliances, one of these shafts could be successfully and profitably worked; what percentage of gold he has found has not been made public. In fact, the energetic Khedive, seconded by equally energetic officers, is pushing explorations and investigations of all kinds into this *terra incognita* with a success equal to his efforts. Germany is even now working along the western coast of Africa; France is organizing an expedition from Senegal; Stanley is pushing on from the eastern coast, and the dreams of the heroic Livingstone seem at last in process of speedy fulfilment. Even Portugal, ever mindful of old memories and earlier explorations, is striving to retain her foothold by new treaties with the Sultan of Zanzibar, whose putative possessions greatly exceed his actual authority, for Portugal has already possessions in his neighborhood, and the capacity of extending them. Four European powers have successfully established themselves on the western coast of Africa—the Dutch, the Portuguese, the French and the English. For two hundred and thirty-five years the Dutch flag floated over the fort of Elmina, on which Maurice of Nassau placed it in 1637, after which it was abandoned. France has long held Senegal, and England Sierra Leone and the adjacent dependencies, and Portugal since 1415 has been an African landholder, still holding Lower Guinea. But, with justice, this region has ever been considered the unhealthiest on the globe; while the Nile basin, with cultivation and civilization, is capable of becoming a garden, according to the more recent accounts of its explorers. England has had, and still has, her representative men in this mighty work of opening Africa to the light of religion and civilization. What Livingstone commenced, and Cameron continued, Baker and Gordon have helped to complete.

FROM certain light clouds in the East it seems very possible that ere long the Chinese may be involved in another war with the European powers, especially England and France. This is but natural, as China begins to imagine herself strong enough to resist insult; and but little else is experienced by the Celestials from the powers of Europe, confident in their own strength. Of late years European and American officers have been busy in China, and quite a number of war steamers have been either purchased abroad or built and launched in China itself. There is little doubt but that the Chinese begin to imagine themselves equal to the "barbarians" in strength and invention and will fight at last. They used to be just as confident in old times, but the Opium War and the Sack of Peking altered their opinion. It will be quite an interesting contest when Chinese steamers and iron-clads meet those of Europe. Of the result the history of the past teaches us that there can be but one conclusion—their defeat. The Hindoos, a far higher race, with greater courage and infinitely more ability, have tried the experiment against England many times over, only to fail ignominiously. In the Sikh war and those with TIPPOO SAIB and SCINDIAH and in the Sepoy mutiny, all the resources of European arms, discipline, and even a fair proportion of officers, proved fruitless when they were confronted by an even partially homogeneous force of the superior race, however great the disparity of numbers. As it has been so it will be. The ships and iron-clads will be taken or sunk, and the Chinese will have none wherewith to replace them. The only result of the war will be one

more triumph of might over right. It is a consolation to us in America to reflect that with all our sins of injustice to the Indians, we have at least not helped to bully and browbeat the unfortunate Chinese, and the result is shown by the fact that in the Chinese troubles Americans are excepted from Celestial dislike.

THE Boston *Transcript* copies the editorial article on "Yellow Fever" which appeared in the *JOURNAL* of July 31st, with the following comment: "The high sense of honor and the stern sense of duty, characteristic of the Military and Naval professions are among the compensations of the horrors of war. Noble instances of these are constantly occurring, wherein manhood, daring, endurance and even martyrdom make manifest the finest qualities of human nature, and clothe with a moral glory, callings only too often associated with scenes of carnage and death. This is one of the redeeming accompaniments of the strange 'necessity' that is still an element in our best civilization, still requiring culture, science and discipline to do the work of destruction, ostensibly or ultimately to preserve the peace and order of the world. But the spirit of humanity has reached even the battlefield; and the sacredness of human life is more and more recognized where the perilling of human life, to save what is counted of greater worth, are vocations for which there is a most careful training, and to which a manly devotion gives fascination and renown. Still there is reason why those who have the ordering of hazardous 'services,' on sea and land, should consult, as far as possible, the dictates of intelligent philanthropy. For this reason, the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* has done well to call attention in the following editorial to a negligence or indifference that is in truth an abuse to be reformed."

THE Society of the Army of the Cumberland meets at Utica, N. Y., on the 15th and 16th of September, and not at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 8th and 9th of September, as we were made to say last week. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee meets at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 29th and 30th of September, and not at Columbus, Ohio, on the 28th and 29th. The Society of the Army of Cumberland meets for the first time in the State of New York, and the good people of Utica having captured a lion are determined to make the most of him, and those who go there will be sure to have a pleasant time.

LONDON *Engineering* closes an article on American Ordnance by saying: "The instruments for recording velocities in use in the United States are the Schultz and Boulengé's chronographs, the one most frequently employed being the former. This (the Schultz) instrument has been almost abandoned in Europe, but in America it is supposed to have failed here, through want of skill in its use, for when well handled it is a very superior instrument. United States' artillery officers have become so thoroughly accustomed to it that they generally prefer it, though the Boulengé and Benton chronographs are often used for 'rough and ready' work."

THE trial of Colonel Valentine Baker for assaulting a young lady in an English railway carriage has resulted in a sentence of a year's imprisonment at hard labor and \$2,500 fine. To a man in his position it is a terrible penalty for a few minutes' folly.

A CORRESPONDENT with the British Mediterranean squadron, writing from Trieste July 14th, says: "I see that the complaints with respect to the *Devastation* have received the acknowledgment of an official denial in Parliament in the shape of a special report from Captain Richards. I have no doubt that this report will have great weight with those who know nothing personally about the ship, but those who live on board were certainly surprised to hear that the *Devastation* was so exceptionally comfortable. When the extracts from a letter appeared in the *London Times*, opinion on board was unanimous, with one or two exceptions, as to their correctness. With reference to the sanitary state of the ship, I am glad to be able to say that there has been a great immunity from disease hitherto, as, instead of finding the Adriatic so extremely hot, we have had remarkably cool weather with fresh winds and plenty of rain.

The inhabitants of Venice say that last June was the coolest on record, owing, it is supposed, to the heavy rains which have prevailed there and over the Continent generally. The *Devastation* certainly enjoys one advantage from a sanitary point of view over ordinary ships, and that is that the crew are not exposed to the sun or to the knocks and cuts often inflicted when having to go aloft to make or shorten sail, etc. Another reason why the *Devastation* sick list appears so small is that very considerable pressure is used to keep down the sick list. What I mean is that men, unless very bad indeed, are put on an 'excused list' when they go to the doctor, and consequently, when the weekly return of 'sick' is made, a very small list is naturally shown. We have still the hottest part of the summer before us, and time alone will show whether the *Devastation* will prove a healthy ship in a hot climate."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *London United Service Gazette*: "Now, the weak points of our iron-clad fleet are these—1. They cannot carry armor of sufficient thickness on their outside even to resist the shot from a 25-ton gun, consequently their batteries become mere slaughter-houses, while a shot perforating the armor below the water-line would cause instant destruction, as the jagged hole made by the shot could not be plugged, as in the old wooden-built ships. 2. From having their armor hanging on the extreme outside of the ship, they become sluggish, the plates rapidly deteriorate, the backing becomes rotten, and the hull strained to a dangerous extent when cruising on the broad Atlantic exposed to every vicissitude of weather; they cannot perform any evolution under canvas, while steam must be constantly kept up to enable the several ships of the fleet to keep their station. 3. They are of all shapes and sizes, and ill-calculated to form a line-of-battle; while from the limited space for carrying coals, the blockading an enemy's port is out of the question. 4. Their cost is out of all proportion to the service performed. Each iron-clad costs the country a large sum annually for repairs, and consequently a large portion of their commission is spent in dock. 5. They cruise idly about without any definite object, and expend a large amount of coal, with a corresponding deterioration of their boilers, and being encumbered with heavy masts and yards, while it is clearly proved they are unmanageable under canvas, render them quite unfit for the service they were designed for."

THE New York "Sun" has a long account of an attempt made last week by some of the older cadets to "haze" a younger one at West Point. They attacked him at his post at midnight, intending to roll him down the side bank of Fort Clinton. He stabbed one of them in the thigh with his bayonet, and clubbed two of them over the heads with his musket, and they had to be carried off in litters to the hospital.

GENERAL Alexander Hamilton, son of the great Alexander Hamilton of American history, died at his residence, No. 83 Clinton Place, New York, shortly after 9 o'clock on the evening of August 3, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Hamilton was in his nineteenth year at the time of his death. He served in the war of 1812, as general in command of the old Sandy Hook Fort, and took active part in many of the minor engagements which were fought at that time.

THE programme for the three days' encampment of old soldiers at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 17, 18, and 19, is as follows: First day the soldiers will be received on their arrival by the Brattleboro company and the band, with a dress-parade at sunset, and concert by the bands in the evening. Second day, grand review by Governor Peck, and other invited guests, at 10 o'clock A. M.; business meeting for election of officers and fixing the time and place for the next reunion, at 11 o'clock; addresses by Vice-President Wilson, William M. Everts, Frederick Billings, and General W. F. Bartlett; dress-parade at 6 o'clock, and torchlight procession in the evening. Third day, regimental and other soldiers' organizations, breaking camp and return.

THE death of Colonel Richard Bland Lee is announced in the Southern papers. He was a graduate of West Point, and entered the Army in the usual course from the Military Academy. In 1837 he made the first successful exploration across the Rocky Mountains, during which, he was for a time given up as lost, no tidings of his party being received for many months. He was engaged in the Florida war, and for gallantry in the field was twice brevetted. During the campaign he received two severe wounds, one through the lungs. He was afterward transferred to the Commissary Department, in which position he was at the breaking out of the late war. When his State (Virginia) seceded he followed the fortunes of the South, and, although not entirely recovered from his wounds, entered into active service on the staff of General Beauregard at Bull Run. He was also on that of General A. S. Johnson at Shiloh, at which place he had two horses shot under him, and was highly complimented by the Confederate authorities for his services on that occasion. He died at his residence in Alexandria, Va.

GEORGE E. PICKETT, major-general in the Confederate service during the late rebellion, died on the evening of August 3d, at Norfolk, Va. He was born in Virginia, and July 1, 1842, was appointed from Illinois to a cadetship at the United States Military Academy, graduating July 1, 1846, when he was promoted in the Army to brevet second lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry. The two years following were spent in active service in the Mexican war. At the close of the Mexican war he was transferred to the Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from June 28, 1848, to March, 1855, as first lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry, served in several of the frontier garrisons in Texas. In March, 1855, he was promoted to a captaincy in the Ninth Infantry, and detailed to duty at Fortress Monroe, Va. In June, 1856, he commanded the expedition against the hostile Indians on Puget Sound, Washington Territory, and remained on duty upon the Pacific coast until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in 1861. June 25, 1861, he resigned from the United States Service, and joined that of the Confederacy, his long military experience and enviable record securing him a high appointment at the outset. At the close of the war, he held the rank of major-general.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## THE "BROADWELL RING."

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Your issue of the 10th inst. contains a communication from General E. D. Greene, under the above heading, in which he reiterates the claim put forward by Major Kinney in his behalf as the original inventor of the "Broadwell Ring."

This is not the first instance, nor will it be the last, I presume, where a successful inventor has been compelled to defend himself and his invention against the unfounded claims of numerous unsuccessful workers in the same field, who, having accomplished nothing of any value in this connection, would nevertheless appropriate to themselves, if it were possible, all the honor and profit due alone to the labors of another.

Having devoted fifteen years to working out this important question of artillery gas check construction, which has been attended with enormous expense, as all those who have had to do with artillery experiments will readily understand; and having at last achieved a brilliant success, I now find a host of would-be inventors coming forward to claim for themselves the honor of my invention.

Of course I cannot know what ideas on this subject may have floated, dimly or otherwise, in the brains of General Greene and the others; but I do know that there is nothing on record that can in the slightest degree justify such claims. And what is still more to the point, it is evident that neither General Greene nor the others at all comprehend the essential principle employed in the construction of the "Broadwell Ring," and to which it is chiefly indebted for its great success: namely, that it forms a perfectly gas tight joint independent of the expansive forces of the gas, while that of Greene and the others, are dependent wholly upon this same expansive force of the gas to prevent its own escape. I have, I think, very clearly explained in previous letters, this important and fundamental difference between mine and all previous gas checks, but General Greene appears not to have succeeded in grasping it, or else ignores the fact.

All other gas checks—so far at least as my knowledge of the subject goes—including that of General Greene, are constructed upon the long known expansive principle, while mine is not at all an expanding ring in this sense; but at the same time, while it does not in the least depend upon the expansive force of the gas for its tightness, still this force, acting as it does in harmony with the principles upon which the ring is constructed, tends to make it still more tight, if such a thing were possible.

If Greene's ring, or thimble—as he more appropriately terms it in his specification—is the good and perfect thing he now claims it to be, why did he allow so valuable an invention to fall still-born as it were; for we hear of no further use being made of it since the two thousand carbines were delivered to the English government at a time when breech-loading was in its very babyhood. It is only reasonable to infer that he abandoned it when, after further experience, he discovered it to be worthless. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that when I first visited St. Petersburg, December, 1859, I found General, then Colonel, Greene there, with a breech-loading bolt gun, having two balls in each charge, one in front and one in rear of the powder, the latter acting as the gas check, three thousand of which he sold to the Russian government as the "Greene Rifle." Will the General have the kindness to inform us who is the first and original inventor of this particular arm?

If Greene's thimble was in any essential respect like my ring, how could I have obtained a patent for it in the United States, where his patent already existed, and where the law does not permit a patent to issue for a device which in any way infringes upon one for which a patent has already been granted?

I fail entirely to see, as General Greene pretends to see, that the letter of Mr. Lancaster, which he embodies in his communication, does thoroughly endorse the opinion expressed by Major Kinney. Granting, for the sake of argument, that Greene is "justly entitled to the credit of being the first and original inventor of a means of making a perfectly gas-tight joint between the barrel and breech-piece" if, however, this means of making a gas-tight joint proves to be practically useless, what then becomes of it? Why, it is deservedly consigned to oblivion, where the Greene thimble has been buried during the last twenty-one years, without hope of resurrection.

Supposing Greene to be "the first and original inventor of a means of making a perfectly gas-tight joint, etc.," does it then necessarily follow that another means, entirely new and much superior, can never thereafter be devised? Hardly so, I am sure; and yet Mr. Lancaster's statement, if carried to its logical conclusion, can lead to no other result; and if so, then Greene and I and all the other breech-loaders will be nowhere, because all the honor will justly belong to him who was the first and original inventor of a means of loading at the breech. Who is the man?

Mr. Lancaster further says: "I have myself made in the year 1855, under your (Greene's) patents, some six or seven variations of your ring or thimble—some conical, some hemispherical, and some flat in the bearing surfaces."

What Mr. Lancaster did in this connection in the privacy of his work shop in 1855, is, I presume, only known until now to himself; but no doubt it is safe to conclude that it amounted to nothing of any value, or we certainly should have heard of it before now.

I have never seen nor heard of more than the one

patent obtained by Greene in 1854, while Mr. Lancaster uses the term in its plural sense. I presume, therefore, there must be other patents to Greene which cover his making the thimble "some with conical, some with hemispherical, and some with flat bearing surfaces;" for, certainly, the patent we know of would not do so, nor would it be of any importance, or have any bearing whatever upon the question under discussion, if Mr. Lancaster had made such a variety of thimbles as he states he did at that time, or at any other time, under Greene's patents or any other patents—the question being altogether a different one.

General Greene closes his letter to you by asserting that "it is also apparent that the thimble may be applied to any species of breech-loading guns." It is equally apparent that a plug, wooden or otherwise, may be applied to stop the muzzle and even the rear end of all breech-loading guns, but what has this to do with the question of an efficient gas check?

As to the applicability of Greene's thimble to all species of breech-loading guns—it being located partly in the gun and partly in the breech—I am curious to know how the gallant General would undertake to apply his thimble to a gun in which the breech-block moves at a right angle with the bore.

Thanks for the very just and logical remarks with which you close your editorial on this subject. I have the honor to be, etc.,

L. W. BROADWELL.

LORIENT, FRANCE, July 25, 1875.

## SAFETY TO LIFE UPON THE OCEAN.

ARE PASSENGER STEAMERS SAFE WITHOUT FREIGHT?

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: The safety of human life upon the ocean has at length been regarded of sufficient importance to justify an inquiry into the necessity of separating passengers from freight in steam vessels ferrying the Atlantic. When it is considered that the public is made up of individuals, and that a man's own life may be involved, the matter becomes personal, and is likely to be determined without compromise.

To deprive those narrow iron passenger steamers of their freighting perquisites, would be to drive them from the ocean by the popular voice. It cannot be expected that the owners of these vessels would voluntarily change the status of their accommodations, when to do so, would place their vessels within the category of the "Plimsoll bill," to be declared "unseaworthy," a title to which they would be especially entitled, if deprived of carrying ballast, at freighting rates. It must not be assumed that the accommodations of these vessels will not be advertised as first class, however uncomfortable, inconvenient or hazardous to life. The ocean traveller should know, or be informed by the most direct means, that without freight or ballast, our iron passenger steamers would go into port on their side, if they did not roll bottom upward before reaching it; as did the British war steamer *Captain*. Unless the owners of these steamers conclude to issue coupons of assurance against drowning, with the passage tickets, the coupons to be left with their surviving friends, it is quite time to build a line of nonsinkable steamers for passengers and mails, of sufficient stability to stand up, without ballast, and to be of sufficient strength and power to make the average passage within seven days. A line of such steamers would be the best paying line of vessels propelled by steam.

The question of making passenger steamers nonsinkable life-boats of greater speed than any now plying the Atlantic, has been before the public in various forms for more than twenty years. But until now, no one conversant with buoyant construction was supposed to be so wanting in mechanical intelligence, as to advocate iron as a nonsinkable material, adapted to the construction of such line of steamers as are now required. We make anchors of iron because they sink, containing more weight than water in equal bulk. We make vessels of wood because wood floats, having less weight than water in equal bulk. Wood is also stronger than iron in equal weight. The laws of buoyancy and gravity are too well defined in the mechanical world to be called in question. Bulk does not enter into the question of the buoyancy of materials, the lightest, the longest, and the strongest materials, make the strongest vessels. Of all the different kinds of wood used in vessels, the weakest is stronger in equal weight than the best iron or steel. The weight of the bulk of water displaced by a vessel, is less than an equal bulk of iron, and greater than an equal bulk of wood; hence the specific gravity of both wood and iron are determined by their comparative weight, water being the standard of comparison. Those who advocate iron as a material of which to build "nonsinkable vessels," fail to comprehend, that in the absence of buoyancy and elasticity as a material, iron becomes a momentive power, to aid in the destruction of a captured vessel, and that cellular construction increases the weight of the vessel, without increasing the buoyancy or strength in equal proportion to the momentive power.

JOHN W. GRIFFITHS.

(From the *Atlantic Monthly* for August.)

## SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

Without undertaking to express an opinion as to which was the most splendid of our civil war's "sudden making of splendid names," it is safe to say that General Sherman will always be mentioned among its first three soldiers. The war raised him to the rank of general, it ended only ten years ago, he has written his memoirs, they are published, and he is alive. If anything were needed to add to the interest natural to such a publication, it would be found in the fact that, almost as much as by his victories, he has attracted the attention of the American people by his letters and speeches. His book is such as our knowledge of him prepared us to expect, and it is a treat. . . .

His style is characteristic of the man. It makes no pretensions to grace, finish, or dignity, other than the dignity of simplicity. It is absolutely free from rhetorical ornament, and it does not hesitate to be colloquial in the extreme, but it is admirable in its clearness and directness. It may not be good English, but it is excellent American. The book is always interesting, and the style may be described as rapid. He abounds in anecdotes, well told, and often humorous, and sometimes he paints a picture in a few phrases, as when he sketches his last view of Atlanta and the battle-fields around it: no account of the Grand Review has given a better idea of it than his few simple words: "For six hours and a half that strong tread of the Army of the West resounded along Pennsylvania Avenue." If it be added that he never in a single instance yields to the temptation to be sentimental, enough has been said about the manner of the book.

Sherman early displayed the same qualities that gained for him fame and success in later days and on broader fields. To tell what those qualities were requires a liberal use of adjectives. Those who have read his letters, still more those who have heard him speak, and most of all those who have met him and talked with him in the freedom of unrestrained private conversation, will not be surprised if terms of praise are used freely. We believe him to be a singularly clear-sighted, foreseeing, firm, plucky, determined, prompt, sensible, wise man, full of energy, snap, and self-reliance, reasonably modest, as candid and fair as so vehement a character can be expected to be, plain-spoken in the extreme, thoroughly manly, and intensely wide-awake and natural. A very eminent man lately said in our hearing that he thought no one else between the two oceans could have written the book, and he was sure no one else would. We doubt the justice of this remark. It is true that Sherman blames with great freedom, and that his blame falls freely upon the living, but there is not a trace of malice in the book, so far as we can see, and he never goes out of his way to find fault, and never, or very rarely, imputes unworthy motives for the actions which he disapproves. It is true that his wrath is hot and fresh against Mr. Stanton, and that Mr. Stanton is dead, but the action of "the great war secretary" against him was public and official, and the right of indignant protest seems to us to be one which is not taken away by the death of the aggressor. So far as our own knowledge goes, there never was a useful, patriotic public servant who was at the same time a more unscrupulous and intolerable tyrant than Mr. Stanton. Time may dull the edge of this feeling, or show it to be incorrect, but if it has not yet done so for one who never smarted under his injustice, it is no wonder that it has not done so for the great soldier who was the most conspicuous sufferer. If the history of our civil war is ever thoroughly written, there will be a painful chapter in it about the intense jealousies of the soldiers warping the action of some of the men who claimed to be and no doubt thought they were true patriots. The question whether the best public man in civil life can, in view of the ambition for power or place or both which is apt to inspire them, be a loyal and zealous supporter of those who conduct military operations, is one which cannot be answered by a sweeping and unqualified affirmative. It may be well to remark in this connection that however Sherman burned with the sense of wrongs done him, he never suffered his indignation to interfere with his action.

We like nothing in the book so little as the treatment of Thomas. He is praised as "nobly fulfilling his promise to ruin Hood," and as gaining "the brilliant victory at Nashville," and that is about all, while there are frequent references to his slowness and the dissatisfaction which it caused. Without undertaking to criticize the blame, we think it right and safe to criticize the praise. Thomas, in our opinion, gained the most brilliant victory of the war, not unlike in kind and equal in degree to Marlborough's exploit at Ramillies. The success was complete and perfect, not only on the field, but afterwards, for from that day Hood's army substantially ceased to exist. General Sherman's services and successes were very great, but it never fell to his lot to even approach Thomas's success in battle, and his praise of his coadjutor might well have been more cordial.

There are some things not in the book, the absence of which is agreeable. In the first place, it is understood that General Sherman is a Catholic, and much surrounded by Catholics. There is not a word in the memoirs to indicate his religion, except the passing mention of his placing a little girl of his in a convent. He is a regular, and a graduate of West Point, and yet he never says a word about regulars and volunteers at which a volunteer could take exception. More than that, his recognition of the merits of the volunteer officers is full and cordial, while he sets no bounds to his praises of his volunteer troops. Indeed, if he had called the Army of the West, as General Hooker called the Army of the Potomac, "the finest army on this planet," it would have been the equivalent of the language he actually uses: "It was, in my judgment, the most magnificent army in existence." Again, he is distinctively, by birth, education, and preference, a Western man, and yet he says nothing in disparagement of the Eastern armies and their performances.

Our present impression is that Sherman is a most able man, an accomplished strategist, and a great soldier; but we doubt whether he is a very good fighter or a skillful tactician. He was surprised at Shiloh, he failed at Haines's Bluff, he was not very successful at Chattanooga, he failed at Kenesaw, he was very roughly handled before Atlanta, he made a tactical failure at Bentonville, and, to go back to his *début*, he certainly did not put his troops in skillfully at Bull Run. It was a curious coincidence, though not in the least his fault, that he was absent from his lines at the surrender of Vicksburg and of Savannah. He seems to be admirable in planning, but not quite so good in



execution. He has been a fortunate soldier, but he has won his success fairly. He owes it to his admirable sense, and to his unfaltering determination. His march to the sea has added greatly to his fame, and yet the merit of that lay mainly in the conception. He says himself that his infantry columns met no opposition whatever, and that he never was forced, in all his march through Georgia, to use anything more than a skirmish line.

#### MILITARY TRAINING FOR COLLEGIANS.

On the 4th of August a paper on the subject of "Military Science and Tactics in our Universities and Colleges," was read by First Lieutenant A. D. Schenck, of the Second U. S. Artillery, before the Educational Convention, at Minneapolis, Minn. It is too long to be published entire in our columns, but we make room for the extracts which follow:

In some of the most military States of Europe, the age at which military education should begin is placed at from twelve to fourteen years, on account, no doubt, of the very active demand for soldiers! In England, however (whose institutions more nearly resemble our own), and to a certain extent in France also, the earliest age at which a student should enter a military college is placed at sixteen, the average being seventeen, as in this country.

This is about the age when most young gentlemen enter upon a collegiate course, and it will no doubt be found that the same rule respecting the proper age for beginning military studies and exercises, will apply equally as well in civic colleges; before this age, but few boys are sufficiently developed to be able to handle even the light cadet musket, or to take part in many of the exercises. It is true that they might be taught many of the principles of discipline, which cannot be begun too early. Military discipline consists in the observance of a number of minute particulars which, to the novice in arms, have no apparent object, but which form the links of a beautiful and connected system; the habits of duty, self-restraint, order, punctuality and obedience to command, in fact the great laws which govern systematic and successful labor in each and every avocation of life, and are no more confined to the profession of a soldier than to that of the lawyer or minister of the Gospel. The perfection of discipline as regards the soldier, is the grace, the precision, and address with which he performs certain evolutions, and to arrive at this perfection, long and continued practice is essential, and as it is quite evident that the time necessary for this purpose cannot be taken from the avocations of our citizens, after they have arrived at the age of manhood, the only alternative is to divine a system of military instruction which shall engrain on and form part of the ordinary education of youth, not of a few here and there, but of every boy in this land, who is expected to arrive at man's estate and perform the duties of a good citizen. . . . As each State has its own militia, governed by its own peculiar laws, it has been suggested that each provide its own State Military Academy, but after due consideration, the idea has been abandoned as altogether impracticable. . . . Uniformity of drill, tactics, etc., and if national feeling must be maintained, and economy must be considered, in order to secure the greatest advantages of military instruction, and to avoid converting our land into a military Babel, we must then depend upon our national military educational institutions for the more perfect forms of military education, and demand of all universities and colleges that they educate their students in such manner that they shall be enabled to fulfill all the duties of their citizenship, under our laws.

Switzerland has no regular standing army in the true sense of the word, and like us, depends upon her militia for defence, and to insure its efficiency, the greatest care is exercised. They have found that it is absolutely necessary to duly educate the proper number of officers, but they go much further; regarding this branch of education as of the most vital importance to the safety and stability of the Republic, they give to every young man a more or less thorough course of military instruction, using for this purpose all of the public schools. Theirs, as well as our own, is a government of the people, but the sacrifices which they make to educate themselves in the practice and art of war, shows how jealously they guard their liberties by being always prepared to defend them, and prove that they have a much higher appreciation of their liberties than our great American spread eagle style of citizens can boast of.

The amount and thoroughness of military instruction in Swiss schools vary somewhat in the different cantons, though in all the cantonal schools military instruction is given. Generally, all scholars are organized into military companies, and officered from their own classes, but provided by the government with special military instructions, and furnished with small muskets, rifles or carbines, suitable to the strength and age of the students (upon the same principle that our Government furnishes the cadet muskets and necessary equipments) or if organized into artillery corps, they are supplied with small side arms and field pieces, which they can wield without difficulty. For these arms arsenals are provided by the government, and custodians are appointed to keep them safely and in good condition when not in actual use. The military instructors are officers of the military federal service, and well educated in the theory and art of war. The time devoted to military studies and training in manual exercises varies with the seasons and in the various cantons. During the summer about three half-days per week (about fifteen hours per week) is the average time. There is also an occasional muster, when all muster together they occupy a spacious parade-ground. The whole population, of parents and friends, as well as the cantonal authorities, turn out for a general holiday,

to witness the nascent valor and heroism of the republic.

Generally in our Universities and Colleges, there can be no system of guard duty, barrack regulations, etc., etc., and five hours per week is about the maximum that can be called for, for drill purposes, etc.—five drills of an hour duration each per week—and during a winter term 5 hours per week for study and recitation—hence, in a college year of thirty-eight weeks there would be required for military exercises 190 hours!!!

Yet, small as this time seems and actually is, it is wonderful what progress intelligent young men can and do make under competent instructors. These instructors, and the necessary arms and accoutrements being furnished by Government, a cheap and efficacious method is afforded of diffusing a practical military education.

It is believed that no other system of physical training affords advantages superior to the military drill. It gives an erect attitude, and expands the chest, giving the lungs free play, and elastic, vigorous, and manly carriage, and above all, the most perfect command of the will over the bodily powers. Moreover, it forms habits of obedience the most perfect and exact, and thus greatly aids in giving the moral nature its rightful and just control. But it is useless to dwell further upon the need of such an education as a resource in times of imminent peril from domestic as well as foreign foes; the events through which our country has passed within the first century of her existence, speaks with a voice too plain to be misunderstood, and too potent to be disregarded.

(From the St. Louis Globe Democrat).

#### WORK FOR THE ARMY.

ARMY life on the Plains is generally presented to us only in connection with those brilliant and dashing incidents which lend a touch of romance to it, but in the days which are not spent in herding savages, escorting geologists, capturing Black Hills miners, or leading distinguished princelings in pursuit of the buffalo or antelope, life must hang heavily on the bands of privates and of officers. For those unfortunates who are banished from the gayeties of Washington or the leisure of the forts, arsenals, and headquarters in the East, and condemned to take their term of service anywhere between British Columbia and Mexico, the warfare against time, and the attempts to kill it, must be more arduous and trying than any campaign against the redskins. There is almost no society; there is neither relaxation, amusement nor employment; our Army system does not provide for those examinations, transfers, and promotions which, in the Prussian army, keep the minds of the officers as bright as their buttons; the routine of drill and guard duty is hardly any change from the monotony of doing nothing; the whiskey is invariably had, and even in the pleasure of winning your brother officers' pay at cards one night and losing it to them in turn the next night, would be apt, before the lapse of many years, to pall upon the ardent and adventurous spirit of the West Point graduate.

There is no army in the civilized world which is condemned to the enforced idleness and weariness of life which is the normal condition of the greater number of our officers. In the Siberian stations, or on the Asiatic frontier, the Russian soldiers may from time to time be shut in forts as lonely as those which dot the Indian region of the great West, but the Russian army is large enough to make the average term of frontier service a very short one. The British Indian army is generally considered to have reached the limit of human endurance, but in Hindoostan a great many of the pleasures and distractions of life are within the reach of every military post. Only in our little Army are the brave men who have chosen the profession of arms condemned to penal servitude for life, with the prisoners' usual chance for pardon. The brilliant prospect before the second lieutenant of to-day is that he may reach the grade of major about the time he is put on the retired list, and may look back on a career in which he has been unable to do anything for himself, and has not been permitted to do anything for his country, his function of life having been merely that of a musket in the armory—always bright and always ready, but never wanted.

It would be very hard to exaggerate the desolation of idleness and weariness which weighs down on the frontier forts, and if there was any possible way in which the Government could utilize the energies and abilities of its officers, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to do it. The West Point graduate costs the taxpayers just ten thousand dollars to transfer him from a *pleb* into a lieutenant. We have no doubt that he is worth all he costs, and that we could not get as good an article at a lower figure, but at the same time it would probably be more satisfactory to both parties if some opportunity were offered of getting back in service some part of the money spent in education. The opportunity seems to be offered in the Indian Department, which is now exciting more comment than praise, and it is possible that by putting the business of the agencies into the hands of the Army, we might not only furnish healthy and welcome employment to those whose time hangs heavily on their hands, but we might do away with the scandals which swarm about the Indian Department.

As economy is the chief, if not the only consideration in dealing with the Indians, the obvious and indisputable economy of the change claims our first attention. While the work of the agencies is responsible and important, it is not continuous, but is such work as could be done by an officer detailed for that service without any extra pay. The secondary economy would arise from the fact that the Army is traditionally honest, and that the chance of falling upon a rascally agent in uniform would be very small. Add to these indi-

pensable condition the fact that the Army is obliged to be quartered among the Indians; that it is responsible for the consequences of the actions of the agencies; that it is already the last court of appeal in any difficulties which may arise; and we have a strong combination of circumstances to incline us towards giving the Army the whole management of a department with which it is so closely connected. At present the agencies have authority without responsibility; the Army has responsibility without authority, with the natural consequences of jealousy, aversion and detriment to the Service. The Indian Bureau is bound to get a thorough overhauling, and it does not promise to come out over-credibly. If such should unhappily be the case, it would be well, before framing some new scheme of philanthropy, to give a trial to the old system under which the Army had something to do and scandals were rare.

*Silver in Arizona.*—The Arizona Miner of July 10, publishes the letter which follows from General Kautz, in regard to the new discoveries of silver in that country:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, }  
PRESCOTT, July 14, 1875. }

EDITOR MINER: Having recently visited the new discovery in the vicinity of Bradshaw Mountain, known as the "Peck Lode," several citizens have requested me to communicate my impressions of what I saw, which I am very willing to do, for the reason that I was most favorably impressed with that region as a mineral country.

Accompanied by Surgeon Magruder, under the guidance of Mr. Hitchcock and Billy Gavin, of Big Bug, we left that locality and proceeding down Big Bug Creek to Seven Pines, we crossed over to Cedar Creek and down the canyon of that stream which enters Turkey Creek at Hackberry Camp; from there we struck across to a trail leading from Bradshaw Mountains to Black Canyon, and reached the Peck Lode in about eight hours ride from Big Bug.

The lode is on the summit of a spur of the Bradshaw Mountains running north of East. There are three massive ledges of purple quartz, parallel and projecting above the surface, often twenty feet high. The distance between these ledges is about fifty or sixty feet. On the south side of the South ledge, on the hanging wall, is the point of discovery where the discoverers are now working and taking out the wonderfully rich ore from a pay streak about two feet wide. We found several tons of this ore already on the dump pile, and no signs of running out. Of course, it is impossible without work for anyone to tell how long it will pay, or how much of this very rich ore exists. The parties at work were apprehensive of its being too rich to last. They stated, however, that the same character of ore had been traced at opposite sides of the mountain on the same side of the ledge. Whilst the very rich ore may be limited, I have every evidence that this discovery will lead to the development of extensive and valuable silver lodes. In all my experience I have never been in a region where the ledges are so well defined and so extensive. From the point where we struck it to the Peck Lode, the trail from Black Canyon passes over one ledge after another, the course and width of which can be traced from one mountain to another as far as the eye can reach. These ledges start within fifteen degrees of a vertical position and dip to the north.

We examined another discovery of the parties interested in the Peck Lode, called the "William Wallace," and found it to be about one hundred feet wide, for which it is claimed that it pays not less than forty dollars to the ton wherever it has been tested. The appearance of the lode is, on the surface, that of iron, and there are veins of native silver found in it. These discoveries are difficult to access, and it will be necessary to pack out the ore on mules until roads are made, which will be expensive. There is not much wood or water in the neighborhood, although there is a fine supply for the use of animals and workmen at the Peck mine.

I was a little surprised to learn that the ledges which are so prevalent in the neighborhood have usually been shunned by prospectors. The geologist would regard it as a true mineral region as shown by the structure of the ledges and their nearly vertical and parallel positions. I predict many and valuable discoveries in this section in the near future.  
AUGUST V. KAUTZ.

SOME time since the Norfolk, Va., Light Artillery Blues at a regular meeting unanimously elected Commodore T. H. Stevens, commandant of the Navy-yard, an honorary member of the company, as a token of their appreciation of his many acts of kindness to the company and to the Norfolk public. The proffered honor was cordially accepted by the Commodore, in the following letter:

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD, }  
NORFOLK, VA., July 20, 1875. }

C. A. Field, Secretary, etc., Norfolk Light Artillery Blues:

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor announcing my election to honorary membership in your command has been received with unalloyed satisfaction. I beg you all to believe that the honor conferred is thoroughly appreciated and is accepted in the spirit in which it is tendered. When your company embarked to attend the Bunker Hill celebration, I recognized fully the spirit which influenced the act and considered myself particularly fortunate in the holding of a command which permitted me to do it honor. I foresaw in this and other kindred manifestations on the part of our Southern friends that the abyss which had separated the sections was being bridged; that the bitterness of feeling which our gigantic struggle had engendered was dying out; that you were ready to unite with us in paying homage and honor to great events, which are a common heritage and a common glory, and that instead of storms and clouds and darkness, the rainbow of peace was appearing in the heavens. I hail, as every lover of his country must hail, this beginning of a new order of things, and sincerely trust and pray that no artifices nor wiles nor misrepresentations may stop the benign influences now operating until they spread all over the land. Divided we are as nothing, but shoulder to shoulder under one dispensation, one flag and one purpose, our might is irresistible, and our great destiny unquestionable. I pray you to assure the officers and members of the Blues that I shall follow with unceasing interest their fortunes, and that if in the doctrine of chances I shall ever have the opportunity to serve them, that service will be rendered with a willing heart and hand. Very truly, yours,  
T. H. STEVENS, Commander, U. S. Navy.

The Third Georgia regiment, who held a reunion at Norfolk, Va., last week, before their departure, among other resolutions passed the following: "Resolved, That Commodore T. H. Stevens, of the U. S. Navy, commanding Gosport Navy-yard, is entitled to our esteem and high regard for his courtesy and attention while visiting the yard."



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**THE NEW RULES.**—The last revision of Creedmoor regulations makes a few alterations of some importance, calculated to make the fall match shooting less liable to protests, if they are complied with. The "if" is a matter of some difficulty, however. No rules will make Creedmoor matches perfect, unless they are rigidly carried out, which we have never yet seen them at Creedmoor. Some one is always asking a favor at the last moment, or trying by sharp practice to evade the rules, and thence comes all the trouble. The new rules are stringent enough. We must wait for next match meeting to see if they are efficient. The first thing noticeable is the making the ordinary practice compulsory in rule 6, and a door opened to wrangling in rule 7.

6. Score-keepers shall, as each shot is signaled, call in a loud voice the name of the competitor and the value of the shot, and at the conclusion of the score of each competitor announce in like manner his name and total score.

7. All competitors shall be allowed to examine the records of the score-keeper during the progress of the match.

The great difficulty at Creedmoor is to keep the score-keeper and the man shooting, from annoyance by waiting competitors or those who have already shot. Rule 7 will give these gentlemen, if they are so disposed, an almost limitless power of annoyance.

In the classification of the rifles, the old rules remain in force, with all the old parrot-like following of the Wimbledon rules. Shots may be blackened, but not whitened or colored, and no pad for the heel-plate is allowed; while at the same time the well-known fraudulent gun called the "military match rifle" which disguises a sporting rifle and special ammunition under the external appearance of a musket, is left open as before. It is in this "military rifle" business that the N. E. A. will some day be compelled to turn over a new leaf. There is no valid reason why a man should not be allowed to color or file his sight as he pleases, except the prejudices of old fashioned inspectors, who want a gun to look pretty, and care nothing about its shooting. There is, on the contrary, every reason why a military rifle should be restricted to the ammunition and bore of the weapon as issued by Government. Creedmoor is a place for target practice—a place where to learn, in peace, how such a gun will shoot in war. When war comes, these fancy "military match rifles" must be thrown aside from the difficulty of providing proper ammunition. In peace, they give their users an unfair advantage over those using the regulation rifle. We understand that protests are to be entered against these rifles in the fall matches, and we trust that the rumor is correct, and that the protests will be allowed.

For the information of those who are still hazy as to the size and shape of the new targets we print sections IV. and V. entire. It will be seen that Creedmoor targets still differ from Wimbledon new style in the third class targets, where the outer remains 6 by 4 feet, and the centre 26 inches in diameter. This innovation was introduced by the directors a few days after the American team sailed for Europe, and will probably be reversed before winter. It enables men to make better scores, to be sure, but only because their poorer shots are raised in value, and the whole target is an anomaly in the rest of the system. The rules in question are as follows:

### IV.—TARGETS.

The targets are divided into three classes, and shall be of the following sizes:

1. *Third Class.* To be used at all distances up to and including 300 yards. Target 48 feet.

Bull's-eye, circular, 8 inches in diameter; centre, circular, 36 inches in diameter; inner, circular, 46 inches in diameter; outer, square, 4 feet by 6 feet.

2. *Second Class.* To be used at all distances over 300 to and including 600 yards. Target 63 feet.

Bull's-eye, circular, 32 inches in diameter; centre, circular, 36 inches in diameter; inner, circular, 54 inches in diameter; outer, circular, 70 inches in diameter.

3. *First Class.* To be used at all distances over 600 yards. Targets 613 feet.

Bull's-eye, circular, 36 inches in diameter; centre, circular, 54 inches in diameter; inner, square, 6 feet by 6 feet; outer, square, 6 feet by 12 feet.

### V.—MARKING, SCORING AND SIGNALING.

1. Bull's-eye counts 5; signal, white circular disc; centre counts 4; signal, red disc; inner counts 3; signal, white and black disc; outer counts 2; signal, black disc; ricochet counts R; signal, red flag waved twice right and left in front of the target. Ricochet hits will be marked out after the flag signal.

2. When a shot strikes the angle iron upon which the target stands, the marker will open the trap and raise and lower his flag three times in front of the target.

3. When a shot strikes any part of a second-class target outside of the boundary of the "outer," he will open the trap, so as to display the trap danger signal (red square disc) and close it again without marking the hit.

The next modification is to be noticed in the rules at the close of section VIII. They are excellent in every respect, and should be strictly enforced.

8. Whenever the danger flag is displayed, competitors about to fire will be required to open the breech block of their rifles (if breech-loaders). If they leave the firing point they must draw the cartridge.

9. No two competitors shall be allowed to shoot with the same rifle in the same match.

10. Any competitor delaying his squad may be passed by. In no case will the firing be delayed to enable a competitor to procure a rifle.

The positions remain the same, except in National Guard matches, where the head must now be to the target in the "any position" contests, and kneeling is prescribed for 400 yards. The prohibition of "feet to the target" positions in military matches is very good. They are useless and artificial, and only compelled by the absence of artificial rest. In actual service a soldier is sure to have an artificial rest at long range, if it be only a rail or stone.

The rules for deciding ties are a great improvement on the present Wimbledon practice of shooting off all ties. They are decided on the old plan, and are as follows, in Section X:

### A.—IN INDIVIDUAL SHOOTING.

1. When the firing takes place at more than one distance, by the score made at the longest distance; and if still a tie, and there be three distances in the competition, by the score at the second distance.

2. By the fewest MISSES.

3. By the fewest OUTERS.

4. By the fewest INNERS.

5. By the fewest CENTRES.

6. If still a tie, by inverse order of shots, counting singly from the last to the first.

7. By firing single shots at the longest range.

### B.—IN TEAM SHOOTING.

1. By the aggregate scores made at the longest distance.

2. By the fewest MISSES.

3. By the fewest OUTERS.

4. By the fewest INNERS.

5. By the fewest CENTRES.

6. By the competitor on each side who has made the highest score firing five rounds at the longest distance.

II. The names of the competitors who have to shoot off ties will be posted on the bulletin-board as soon after each match as practicable.

III. When the ties are shot off, one sighting shot shall be allowed without charge.

IV. Competitors not present at the firing points at the hour named for shooting off ties, lose their right to shoot.

The only remaining rule of interest is found in Section XII. It is a good rule and should be rigidly enforced.

9. Any competitor firing on a wrong target in any match will be fined \$5, or will be debarred from further competition in such match, or both, in the discretion of the executive officer.

**SECOND BRIGADE.**—The Creedmoor practice day of this brigade in the present week (Monday, August 9) was fine, but rather hot. The morning shooting weather was very satisfactory, but in the afternoon there was a disagreeable yellow glare and mirage on the targets that grew worse as the day advanced. The Eleventh Infantry was not present, being employed at a picnic in Harlem, the "Thuringian-Saxon Volk's Fest." The previous Monday had seen the same omission of practice in the Fifth Infantry, which was now consequently represented by four companies to make up the deficiency. It is to be regretted that the commandants of National Guard regiments cannot arrange their picnics and excursions so as not to clash with their serious duties. At present, so far as we know, it is only the Fifth and Eleventh that have set this example to the rest, and it is to be hoped it will not be followed. The regiments on Monday were represented by detachments as follows: Fifth Infantry, four companies, 148 men; Sixth Infantry, two companies, 22 men; Eighty-fourth Infantry, two companies, 68 men; Ninety-sixth Infantry, two companies, 44 men. Colonel Stauff, of the Ninety-sixth, was field officer of the day, and Captain Orvis was brigade rifle inspector. The practice at short range ended by sending into the second class as follows per regiment: Fifth, 42 men; Sixth, 15 men; Eighty-fourth, 30 men; Ninety-sixth, 19 men. The second class shooting weeded out the men, and reduced them as follows per regiment: Fifth, 4 men; Sixth, 7 men; Eighty-fourth, 5 men; Ninety-sixth, 3 men. The scores are below:

**FIFTH INFANTRY.**  
Beyer.....36 | Schuyler.....28 | Meyer.....27  
Kahrs.....27

**SIXTH INFANTRY.**  
Richman.....35 | Martine.....35 | Werthimer.....34  
King.....31 | Hermes.....31 | Eckmann.....28  
Muller.....28

**EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.**  
Fullerton.....35 | Osborn.....33 | Ackerman.....32  
Sittenbrandt.....26

**NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY.**  
Hauseleitner.....28 | Rodenberg.....25 | Lauser.....25

This, it will be seen from the numbers engaged, was very poor shooting. It was the result of want of instruction in the regimental detachments, the regimental inspectors seeming to be careless or inefficient. The discipline of the whole command was far from strict. The men were obedient, but the only inspector who seemed to have any proper idea of his duties was Captain Orvis. One staff officer—the brigade commissary we believe—made a very foolish exhibition of himself on two occasions, by raving at men and officers like a maniac, to secure an obedience which did not belong to his office. His ideas of discipline were decidedly crude, and unless he reforms them he is out of place in the National Guard.

**FIFTH BRIGADE.**—This brigade practices at Creedmoor on Fridays. Last week the representation by regiments was as follows: Thirteenth Infantry, 61 men; Fourteenth Infantry, 78 men; Fifteenth Battalion, 72 men; Twenty-eighth Infantry, 72 men. Major Rappenhagen, of the Fifteenth, commanded the detachments, and Major Kelly was brigade inspector of rifle practice. Colonel Valentine, division inspector, was also present. The third class firing reduced the numbers as follows: Thirteenth, 20 men; Fourteenth, 29 men; Fifteenth, 26 men; Twenty-eighth, 20 men. The second class firing weeded out the numbers, leaving a residue as follows by regiments: Thirteenth, 1 man; Fourteenth, 2 men; Fifteenth, 9 men; Twenty-eighth, 2 men. The scores of the first class men are below:

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**  
Private Clancey.....33

**FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.**  
Captain Maher.....25 | Private King.....25

**FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.**  
Meyenberg.....33 | Dietrich.....33 | Werner.....32  
Dekenkolb.....31 | Mortomas.....27 | Paige.....25  
Kelly.....25 | Nichols.....25 | Werner.....25

**TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.**  
Marshal.....23 | Giehl.....26

The discipline all day was excellent, and very praiseworthy—a marked improvement over the week before.

**ELEVENTH BRIGADE.**—This brigade practices at Creedmoor Thursdays. Last week it was represented by detachments from its regiments as follows: Twenty-third Infantry, 74 men; Thirty-second Infantry, 90 men; Forty-seventh Infantry, 62 men. Major Partridge, of the Twenty-third, was detailed for field officer in command, but reported sick. Captain Stevens commanded in his place. Major Manning was brigade rifle inspector. The best discipline seen was in the Twenty-third, the detachment from which was commanded by Captain Story. There was nothing to be complained of, however, in the other regiments. They all did very well, but the Twenty-third was noticeably smart. One exception was found in a commissioned officer of one regiment, who countenanced and assisted some stragglers to run the guard to the hotel to drink beer. This officer, if his offence can be proven, ought to be dismissed the service, and we trust his colonel will see to him. The number of men reaching second class was as follows, by regiments: Twenty-third, 30 men; Thirty-second, 27 men; Forty-seventh, 20 men. The first class men by regiments were: Twenty-third, 5 men; Thirty-second, 5 men; Forty-seventh, 2 men. The scores of these men are below:

**TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**  
E. P. Beavan.....31 | Allen.....31 | W. W. Beavan.....31  
Coffin.....30 | Deforest.....29

**THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**  
Bettenhauser.....36 | Papst.....34 | Granger.....30  
Schmidt.....29 | Hoff.....27

**FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**  
Ruland.....29 | Captain Hinrichs.....25

**TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—Three companies of this command, A, G, and K, assembled at Melrose for drill and instruction on Thursday last, August 5. The command was formed into four companies of sixteen files single rank, and at 4:45 P. M. they were turned over to the colonel. After a short exercise in the manual—which was very poor—the advance in line of battle was ordered. The ignorance

of the officers was at once noticeable, each commandant marching serenely in front of his company, the colonel at once halting the battalion and correcting them. Fours left about was sadly marred by the slowness of the file-closers in darting through the intervals. After alignment, Colonel Underhill tried the manual again. Under his instructions the improvement was rapid, and before he stopped the command handled their pieces more like soldiers. The march in column of fours was passable; fours left and forward in line of battle would have been excellent were it not for the fact that the senior captain attempted to station himself upon the wrong side of his company. The command was again marched in column of fours, when the order "Companies left front into line," being mistaken, caused the battalion to perform left front into line. The mistake having been explained, the movement was repeated properly. During the marching in column by company and in wheelings the distance was well kept, so much so that when line of battle was again formed, a new alignment was unnecessary. The movements and deployments from close column by the two divisions were well done. A severe storm at this point compelled the colonel to disband the command, which is to be regretted, as the men and officers were just becoming settled and steady. The drill was a marked improvement over the previous one. The mistakes were principally made by a lieutenant, whose maiden drill this was, and by the senior captain, who seemed to be unable to hear the orders.

**HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.**—This battery will assemble at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Monday evening, August 16, at 7 o'clock, in full-dress uniform (forage cap suspended from hip button), for parade, dismounted, to celebrate the eleventh anniversary of the mustering of this command into the service of the State of New York. Members not having the full-dress uniform will report in fatigue. Frank Sperry, August 2, was proposed by Private McIntyre and elected a member of the company.

**SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**—On Wednesday evening, August 4, the members of Company F presented to Sergeant Harry Marsh a token of their esteem in the shape of a handsome medal. Colonel Vose, on behalf of the company, made the presentation speech, in which he referred to the fact that during the period of Sergeant Marsh's service, which was over eight years, he had never missed roll call. Sergeant Marsh, taken entirely by surprise, returned his thanks to his comrades as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The Eighth hold their festival at Terrace Garden August 25.

—Lieutenant Guthrie, Company I, Eleventh, has resigned.

—Captain Seaman, Company B, Ninety sixth, has resigned.

—Company A, Sixty-ninth, hold their picnic at Bellevue Garden August 18.

—Company E, Fourteenth, picnic at Leffert's Park September 6.

—Company H, Eleventh, has elected Lieutenant O. Grusen-dorf.

—The Fifth will take their picnic over again. It was spoiled last time by the rain.

—There is a great delay about disbanding the First and Sixth Infantry. "If it were done, 'twere well it were done quickly."

—The Eleventh Infantry spent August 9 and 10 at the Thuringian-Saxon Volk's Fest. General Vilmar visited the feast, which was very enjoyable.

—The Seventh is to lose the services of one of its best and most accomplished officers. Captain Geo. W. Ely has positively resigned, and we are very sorry for it.

—The Seventy-first has two new field officers at last. Lieutenant-Colonel Chaddock, a war veteran, and Major McAlpine, formerly captain of Company A. Good luck go with them on their new camp.

—The Skidmore Guards are fast organizing a battalion, and will probably be soon mustered into the State forces. They deserve it. There is no reason why New York should not have a battalion of black soldiers as well as whites, for the volunteer Skidmore behave better to-day than very many white regiments we have seen.

### RIFLE NOTES.

The Forest and Stream badges were shot for on Wednesday evening, August 11, at Conlin's Gallery.

Company B, Eighth, and Captain Orsor's company, of the Seventy-first, are to contend for the Nevada Badge.

Company F, Fifth Battalion, does its shooting at Flatbush, L. I., Creedmoor being too far, and too strict on scores.

The California Rifle Association opens work, September 25, at the Presidio, near San Francisco. They have a 1,000 yards match among others.

The Crouch Bull's-Eye Badge was won, Saturday, August 7, by Mr. Gelger with 18 bull's-eyes; Jewell second, with 17 bull's-eyes; Farwell third, with 15; Anderson fourth, with 11; Rathbone fifth, with 8.

The Irish-American Cup was won Saturday, August 7, at 300 and 500 yards, 7 shots each range, by W. G. Burton. Score 54 out of 70; B. Burton second, with 41; F. F. Millen third, with 46; Wm. H. Murphy fourth, with 43; Edward Browne fifth, with 39.

Messrs. Currier and Ives, of 133 Nassau street, New York, have taken advantage of the popular interest in the International Rifle Match to issue three comic pictures illustrating the positions of the crack shots who are represented as contorting themselves, in the effort to reach the bull's-eye, with all the facility and ingenuity of a professional india-rubber man. The triumphant Yankee, with his gun between his toes, must be Fulton.

The great team will be home next week, and nothing is settled about their reception except that the Twenty-second will parade, as also the Twelfth. Whether their parades and those of others are to be separate or in harmony is not yet settled, which is a pity, as a very childish spirit of jealousy is apparent in both divisions of the great cities. Meantime the team is blissfully ignorant of all the questions about right, left, and centre of the line. The members have done their work well, seen Victor Hugo, and are coming home loaded with cups and saucers.

### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of July, 1875:

Executive Department—William T. Pelton, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of colonel.  
Adjutant-General's Department—John B. Stonehouse, assistant in, with the rank of colonel.

Fifth Division—Matt. H. Ellis, colonel and A. A. G.; Edward D. Hyatt, colonel and inspector; Franklin Brandreth, colonel and chief of artillery; James F. Lawrence, lieutenant-colonel and C. S.; John Bodine, lieutenant-colonel and I. R. F.; George L. Dennis, major and A. D. C.; William N. Ferris, major and A. D. C.; Clarence H. Frost, captain and A. D. C.

Third Cavalry—George H. Hotmer, captain.  
Battery K, First Division—Arthur Thom, second lieutenant.

Battery Artillery, Eighth Brigade—Benjamin T. Murditt, captain; Henry F. Bissell and John Q. Adams, first lieutenants;

Theodore Ferguson and John J. Marshall, second lieutenants.

Second Battalion—Franklin H. Read, captain and I. R. F.; Claud Gould, first lieutenant and C. S.

Fifth Infantry—William H. Buttner, captain and chaplain; Herman L. Timken, first lieutenant and C. S.



Seventh Infantry—Charles F. Robbins, captain and I. R. P.  
Eighth Infantry—John D. McLean, second lieutenant.  
Ninth Infantry—Thomas Griffin, second lieutenant.  
Sixteenth Battalion—Lewis W. Mudge, captain and chaplain;  
Nicholas H. Freedland, major and surgeon.  
Twentieth Battalion—Chas. Burhans, capt. and I. R. P.; Jacob  
Burhans, first lieutenant; William S. Kenyon, Jr., second lieutenant.  
Twenty-first Infantry—William F. Boshart, captain.  
Twenty-second Infantry—John Waydell, first lieutenant and  
adjutant.  
Twenty-third Infantry—Harris K. Smith, first lieutenant;  
Robert H. Haviland, second lieutenant.  
Twenty-fourth Infantry—Anthony F. Hesse, captain; August  
Saeseman, first lieutenant; John Baumgartner, second lieutenant.  
Thirty-second Infantry—George Ross, captain and I. R. P.  
Thirty-fifth Battalion—William L. Palmer, captain and I. R. P.  
Forty-seventh Infantry—Newland Maynard, captain and chaplain;  
George C. Bradley, first lieutenant and U. S.  
Forty-eighth Infantry—Thomas Quirk, captain; John McGrath,  
first lieutenant; Charles S. Peckham, second lieutenant.  
Fifty-ninth Infantry—George F. Hague, first lieutenant; Chas.  
H. Marks, second lieutenant.  
Sixty-fourth Infantry—Edward S. Phelps, captain and I. R. P.  
Sixty-fifth Infantry—David T. Keller, captain and I. R. P.  
Seventy-first Infantry—Samuel E. Pory, first lieutenant.  
Separate Company Infantry, Seventh Division—William W.  
Eastman, captain; Calvin J. Hudson, first lieutenant; Arthur  
S. Bush, second lieutenant.  
Separate Company Infantry, Tenth Brigade—Charles A. Hopper,  
captain; Frank S. Atwell, first lieutenant; Charles Satterley,  
second lieutenant.  
The following resignations in the National Guard, State of  
New York, have been accepted during the same period:  
First Battalion—W. Fleming Seymour, first lieutenant and  
adjutant.  
Twentieth Battalion—Lodewyck Hornbeck, second lieutenant;  
Charles H. French, second lieutenant.  
Battalion Artillery—Charles R. Pfifer, first lieutenant; Chas.  
E. Rider, major and surgeon.  
Battery B, Tenth Brigade—Albert G. Edmans, second lieutenant.  
Fifth Infantry—Henry Kloeber, captain.  
Sixth Infantry—Charles L. Vath, first lieutenant; Frank W.  
Sterry, colonel.  
Ninth Infantry—Bird W. Spencer, captain.  
Twenty-second Infantry—William R. Davies, first lieutenant.  
Twenty-seventh Infantry—Joseph M. Carville, captain.  
Thirty-second Infantry—Henry B. Scharmann, first lieutenant  
and quartermaster.  
Forty-eighth Infantry—Benjamin F. Bailey, captain.  
Fifty-fourth Infantry—George J. Maurer, second lieutenant;  
Roman Stamb, second lieutenant.  
Fifty-fifth Infantry—Szobodin Merinsky, captain.

CONNECTICUT.

SECOND INFANTRY.—Pursuant to instructions contained in  
Special Order No. 4, brigade headquarters, dated July 30, the  
several companies of this regiment will parade for one day, be-  
tween August 10 and September 20, for drill and instruction, on  
such day, between those dates, as each company commander may  
determine. Company commanders will issue the necessary  
orders to their respective commands for carrying this order into  
effect.  
The First regiment, Colonel Hudson, and the Third regiment,  
Colonel Ames, will go into camp on Monday next at Niantic for  
six days. The camp will be in command of Brigadier-General  
Robert B. Crawford. Niantic is on the Shore Line Railroad, six  
miles west of New London, and is a charming little watering  
place on Niantic bay. The camp will be situated one-fourth of a  
mile from the railroad station, back from the Howard House.  
COLONEL HOYT, commanding the Fourth regiment, has issued  
orders for a parade of his command by companies, between the  
15th of August and the 15th of September, as by law provided,  
when not ordered into camp.  
His Excellency Governor Ingersoll and staff will review the  
brigade at the camp at Niantic on Friday of next week, August  
20. This will be the gala day of the week.  
QUARTERMASTER Bullock and a detail of two men from each  
company of the First regiment will go to Niantic to pitch tents  
and arrange the quarters under canvas for the coming week.  
COMPANY F, First Infantry, Captain White, have been detailed  
to go to Niantic Saturday to guard the State property and help  
arrange the camp until occupied by the troops on Monday.  
The camp equipage was shipped from the State Arsenal on  
Wednesday by direction of Quartermaster-General Green, who  
has gone to Niantic to superintend laying out the camp. The  
grounds selected are the best yet found during the three suc-  
cessive years the National Guard has encamped at that place.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE FIRST BRIGADE CAMP.—This year's camp, judging from  
our visit to it on the last two days of its continuance, has been  
a great benefit to the State troops. As regards weather, they  
had a bad time of it, for it rained when they went into camp on  
Monday, August 2, and kept on raining at intervals till Friday  
morning. The guard duty around the brigade camp was per-  
formed by regiments, each taking its turn to furnish the whole  
guard. The inside guard at brigade headquarters was entirely  
performed by the Second Battalion of colored troops, Major  
Gaul, commander. The black soldiers made excellent sentries,  
but the routine was not altogether an advantage to them, as it  
caused them to lose their drills, and left them, on that head, the  
poorest appearing regiment in camp. Next year we hope to see  
them given a better chance to drill. The early part of the week  
passed off with but little of mark, drills being short and broken  
in consequence of the rains. On Thursday, Major-General But-  
ler, division commander, visited camp and reviewed the troops,  
expressing himself well satisfied with their appearance and im-  
provement. On Friday morning the camp was honored by a  
visit from Governor Gaston, who reviewed the troops at 11 a. m.  
Our own visit to camp being in the afternoon, we append the  
account of our Massachusetts correspondent, who witnessed the  
review.  
Our correspondent writes that it was the finest, taken in all  
its points, ever witnessed in this brigade. During the passage  
of the reviewing officer around the lines, the men as a whole were  
very steady, particularly so in the Ninth and First regiments;  
but there was more or less raising of the hands in the Second  
Battalion. The passing in review was excellent; the men ap-  
parently did their best, and only in the small points were there  
any openings for criticism. The consolidated bands under  
command of Drum-Major Masters, of the First regiment, and  
numbering about 150 musicians, exclusive of the drummers, per-  
formed very well, and were excellently handled by the drum-  
major. The first to pass after the brigade commander and staff  
was the Ninth regiment, Colonel Finan commanding, with four  
staff officers, one of whom did not look at the reviewing officer.  
The men looked finely, and marched well, passing in ten com-  
mands of twelve files front. This organization had lost nearly  
a fourth of its strength by having the detail for the brigade guard  
made from it. The alignments were excellent, and the salutes  
nearly all perfect. The Third regiment, Colonel Davol, with a  
staff of two, came next. They passed in ten commands in single  
rank, with fronts of about twenty files. The men looked finely,  
and the marching was very good, but the regiments in many  
cases were very uneven, and many of the officers did not look  
at the reviewing officer, but passed looking square to the front.  
The First came next, Colonel Wilson commanding, with a staff  
of three. They made a fine appearance, and their marching was  
fully up to the standard of other organizations. Their align-  
ments were also good, but the rear ranks were not closed, and  
there were many blank files; in fact in some companies there  
were not over five men in the rear rank; otherwise the regiment  
did well. They passed in ten commands of sixteen files front,  
double rank. The Second Battalion, Major Gaul commanding,  
came next. Their appearance was very creditable, marching  
good, but the alignments rather unsteady, less so, however, in  
Company A than B; the salutes were also not quite up to the

mark. The Fourth Battalion, Major Wellington commanding,  
with three staff, brought up the rear of the infantry organiza-  
tions with four commands, single rank, of about twenty-six files  
front. Their marching was fully as good as any organization,  
but their alignments were very uneven and wavering; the salutes  
were full as good as in the Ninth, and in most cases the men  
were as steady. Major Follett, commanding the First Artillery,  
with his battalion and staff of six, came next. His staff did not  
march with him, but did so separately, spoiling the passage;  
with this exception the salutes were very good, the men steady;  
but as the pieces passed the alignments were very uneven, in  
some cases the pieces on the left being six feet in the rear of  
those upon the right. The First Cavalry, under command of  
Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, with a staff of three, brought up  
the rear of the brigade. They passed in eight platoons of twen-  
ty-four horses. With the exception that many of the men looked  
towards the reviewing officer, they made a very fine passage,  
the salutes being excellent, and the alignments finely kept.  
During the week Major Bolster, the brigades inspector, assisted  
by Captain Hooton, A. D. C., inspected the different organiza-  
tions in the brigade. The Ninth was found in very good condi-  
tion as regards uniforms, accoutrements, appearance, and disci-  
pline; but with the exception of Company I, Captain Flynn, and  
Company K, Captain Colgan, whose arms were found in excellent  
condition, the arms were poorly kept. In the Third, with the  
exception of three companies, the arms were also in poor condi-  
tion, many of the pieces being out of repair. This organization  
is armed with the old Springfield musket, which, if it could be  
abolished for the Peabody with which the rest of the troops are  
provided, would, without doubt, awaken more interest in the  
men, and cause the arms to be kept in much better condition.  
In other respects they passed a good inspection.  
The First passed a much better inspection than last winter.  
The arms were as a whole, much better than the Ninth, though there  
is still room for improvement. The appearance of the men, and the  
condition of the uniforms, was not as good as in the Ninth or Third. In the Second Battalion, Com-  
pany A passed very well, and would compare favorably with any  
organization. Company B, however, did not do as well, their  
arms being in a decidedly poor condition. The Fourth Battalion,  
as a whole did the best, passing a very fine inspection; the  
arms were well kept, and the uniforms and appearance of the  
men excellent. The cavalry passed very well; with but few  
exceptions the men were finely mounted, the saddles, bridles and  
breast plates in good condition, and the uniforms and sabres  
looking well. The artillery also passed a fine inspection, the  
guns being cleaned nicely, and the harnesses, considering the  
time they have been in service (over nine years), being in good  
condition. The uniforms were very good, as also the sabres;  
but the horses, except those of the officers, were a very inferior  
set of animals.  
On Friday afternoon we had the pleasure of arriving in camp  
in time for brigade drill. The first thing that struck us when we  
reached camp was the very marked improvement in the sentry  
duty over that of last year. The Ninth Infantry were on guard,  
and they had all the appearance of soldiers, in every sense of the  
word. Their attitudes were soldierly, their dress neat, their  
knowledge of duty excellent. They showed that they under-  
stood both the responsibilities and privileges of sentries, and  
could not have done better had they been regulars. We are  
aware that this is high praise, but it was fully deserved. We  
never yet saw militia sentries as good as those of the Ninth  
Massachusetts. At Brigade Headquarters we were received with  
the most cordial hospitality, showing that our sharp criticisms  
of last year and those of our correspondent were taken as meant  
in good part. Soon after our arrival, the brigade drill com-  
menced. It consisted chiefly of changes of front, lines and  
columns of masses, one or two maneuvers being executed in  
two lines. The bad effect of the previous rain storms was  
noticeable. It was clear that the brigade had not drilled together  
well, for the movements were loose and slow, and several mis-  
takes occurred, delaying matters, still further. One thing was  
evident. The First Brigade has altogether too much artillery,  
and on brigade drill it is a positive nuisance. The horses are the  
most wretched old scoundrels it is possible to imagine, and even  
when they are good, the guns are under-horsed. The sight of the  
poor creatures trying to get up a gallop in changes of front was  
the reverse of imposing. It made one long for an hour of  
Bergh, to send them home. The cavalry is equally useless in its  
present combination.  
It is to be hoped that during the present year the military  
authorities of Massachusetts will organize all their artillery into  
a separate brigade, and house the batteries properly. In this  
state, it is the best militia artillery that we have seen in the  
United States, except the New Haven section in Connecticut,  
but it is far from perfect. The men are still lazy in the school of  
the piece, especially at limbering up, and the horses, as we have  
mentioned, wretched. Major Follett distinguished himself by  
coming out on drill in a white suit, which had a decidedly affected  
and un military appearance. The cavalry did not drill.  
In the evening came brigade dress parade. This was a very  
fine sight. The regiments were immensely improved from last  
year. The Ninth, Third and First were especially models of  
steadiness. The Fourth Battalion and Second were so far off, we  
could hardly see them, and the artillery and cavalry still  
further. The consolidated bands played and marched very hand-  
somerly, under the control of the drum-major of the First, who  
was a model of severe dignity of deportment. At the close of  
parade the regiments broke up and went to drilling battalion  
drill, while Major Follett opened a most sanguinary action with  
an imaginary foe stationed about where we were sitting enjoying  
the view. Had those guns been shot, the JOURNAL must have  
mourned a defunct member of its staff. The firing was  
only fair. By battery it was sometimes good, more often  
scattering. The individual firing was slow.  
That night was the last night in camp, and remembering our  
experience in Connecticut last year, we anticipated a noisy  
time. We were surprised and gratified at the comparative  
quiet after taps. In this partial abolition of a very bad cus-  
tom we hope that Connecticut will follow the year. The "last  
night business" is a relic of the old broomstick training days,  
and self respect ought to teach militiamen who call themselves  
soldiers to cut it off, root and branch. There is no fun in it.  
It is only fit for schoolboys. Our militia are fast learning to  
become real volunteer soldiers, and ought to frown down the  
vulgar rowdiness of the "last night" business in toto.  
Next morning was occupied in battalion drills, the Fourth  
Battalion sending all their men on camp guard. We watched  
the different details of marching closely at drill. The Ninth was  
good, but did not show much change from last year. It is a  
good regiment any way. The Third had improved wonder-  
fully since last year, and considering its opportunities, drilled  
as well as the Ninth. This is very creditable to a regiment  
that is scattered over the whole State, and only meets once a  
year in camp for battalion drill. There was not a serious  
mistake in the drill, and the men were very steady. The First  
also showed marvellous improvement. They are not up to  
complicated drill yet, such as into line by two movements, but  
in the ordinary routine of battalion drill they do well. Their  
sentries on the interior guards also showed great improvement  
over last year, salutes being universal. We saw but little of  
the Second Battalion, a part coming off guard. They marched  
very loosely, and did poorly. The Fourth Battalion gave as  
handsome a brigade guard mount as we ever saw, and showed  
a precision and steadiness of marching almost equal to that of  
the veteran New York or Second Connecticut. We saw one  
company of the cavalry breaking up for a short drill after inspec-  
tion. The men looked and sat well, but seemed to understand  
but little of true military equitation, as their column of fours  
was full of gaps caused by deficient horsemanship, the men not  
keeping their horses closed in and dressed properly. It is a  
matter of great regret that the State does not put the whole of  
its cavalry into a separate regiment and send it into camp every  
year for two or three weeks, alone, with a rigid inspector of cavalry  
to enforce the school of the trooper and platoon. The plan would  
cost little more than the present one, and the results would be  
extremely beneficial. The ranks of the Massachusetts militia  
contain ex-Army officers of cavalry service and West Point  
training, who could soon make a revolution in Massachusetts  
cavalry. It is particularly desirable for the reason that the few  
Massachusetts companies of horse, unlike the New York mounted  
troops, are composed of generally well educated men with a some-  
petence, and well capable of being trained into good cavalry  
officers. The Boston Lancers for instance we understand to be  
a wealthy corps, with several hundred honorary members, who  
bear the brunt of expense for the company that represents them.  
Socially, this is a fine troop. In a cavalry point of view it is

useless. The horses are fine, but there are too many fat over-  
grown men who will parade, and the uniform is frightful. This  
company ought to set a good military example to the rest. Let  
the fat men keep off mounted parades, and pick out a handsome  
squadron of active soldierly men to represent them. Then drill  
these men on horseback, as the Seventh New York, Fifth Mary-  
land, Second Connecticut, and Ninth Massachusetts drill on foot,  
that is to say, like soldiers, and Boston will have something new  
city in the United States can now show, a perfect troop of horse,  
that she can honestly be proud of. As it is, the Massachusetts  
cavalry battalion is good-for militia—but for cavalry, in the  
true sense of the word, it is as green as grass.  
One more word and we have closed with Camp Gaston in 1875.  
Military courtesy from private soldiers approaching headquarters  
is only understood in one regiment—the Ninth. We saw a  
sergeant of that regiment come up with a pass to be signed by  
the A. G. to whom we were talking at the time. The sergeant  
stood up like a soldier, waiting till the officer turned to him.  
Then he saluted according to the tactics, letting his hand remain  
at visor of his cap till the salute was acknowledged, stated his  
business briefly, and was dismissed. This was the only proper  
visit to headquarters we saw. There was a man of the First  
came into the staff tent with his big hat on, knapsack on back,  
and a big bundle besides. He made the salute of an officer  
acknowledging a cavalry arms, and looked sulky. There was a  
young man from the Fourth who came in trailing a musket after  
him, and saluted with a nod, raising one finger. The cavalry  
orderlies saluted or not as they pleased, and slouched up to  
report about as loosely as we ever saw the thing done. A  
sergeant of artillery came up as if he was loafing into a bar-  
room to get a drink. The Ninth's sergeant was the only soldier  
in the crowd. This little matter we hope sincerely to see  
amended next year, for judging from the improvement over last  
year, the Massachusetts are capable of almost any pitch of  
excellence when they work.  
VERMONT.  
FULLER BATTERY.—Pursuant to orders this Battery will go into  
camp at Brattleboro, on the morning of Tuesday, August 24, for  
five days. This camp will be known as "Camp Asahel Peck,"  
and the following routine of duty will be observed: Assembly of  
trumpeters at 5 a. m.; reveille at 5:30 a. m.; assembly (roll call)  
at 5:35 a. m.; police and stable call at 6 a. m.; breakfast call  
at 7 a. m.; surgeon's call at 8 a. m.; guard mount assembly of  
trumpeters, guard details, and adjutant's call from 8:30 to 9 a. m.;  
boots and saddles at 10 a. m.; recall at 12 m.; assembly (roll call)  
at 11:5 p. m.; dinner at 12:30 p. m.; drill call at 1:30 p. m.; recall  
at 2 p. m.; boots and saddles at 3:5 p. m.; recall at 5 p. m.; dress  
parade at 6 p. m.; supper at 7 p. m.; assembly of trumpeters at  
10 p. m.; tattoo at 10:15 p. m.; assembly roll (roll call) at 10:30  
p. m.; taps at 11 p. m. This battery will be inspected by Adjutant-General James S. Peck, and pass in review before His Ex-  
cellency Governor Asahel Peck and his staff. The battery goes  
into camp with the First regiment N. G. V., Colonel Peck. The  
battery was organized as an independent battery, but has been  
recently attached to the First regiment. It has four 12-pounders,  
and the men wear the regulation uniform. While Vermont has  
but few companies, they are in better condition than when the  
State had a larger force.  
FIRST INFANTRY.—This regiment will go into camp at Brattle-  
boro, Vt., on the morning of Tuesday, August 24, for five days.  
This camp will be known as "Camp Asahel Peck." Company  
commanders will report at regimental headquarters for duty im-  
mediately upon their arrival in camp. Immediately after guard  
mount on the morning of Tuesday, August 24, the first sergeant  
of each company will report to the adjutant at his quarters with  
company rolls and rosters for inspection. Attention is called to  
Article 814 of Upton's Infantry Tactics, as to the result of each  
roll call being reported by a commissioned officer to the adjutant  
or designated officer. An officer of the day will be detailed  
each day who will report to the commanding officer for orders  
immediately after guard mount. Company morning reports will  
be sent to the adjutant's quarters each morning by 10 o'clock for  
consolidation, except upon the morning of the first day, when they  
will be handed in immediately upon arrival in camp. Guards  
relieved from duty in the morning will be excused from  
duty till formation in line for afternoon battalion drill. Passed  
men will be granted to not more than three enlisted men from each  
company at any one time, and must be signed by the company  
commander and approved by the provost marshal. There will be  
a provost guard to patrol outside the camp limits and in the vil-  
lage of Brattleboro, who will arrest and place in the guard-house  
all enlisted men found outside the camp limits without a proper  
pass, and will report to the commanding officer of the regiment  
all commissioned officers absent without leave. Lieutenant  
Colonel Wm. L. Greenleaf is detailed for duty as provost marshal,  
who will detail a lieutenant to act as provost marshal. Company  
commanders will send a detail of a corporal and five men to re-  
port to Q. M. Lieutenant William Smith, August 2, to pitch tents  
and make camp. Company commanders must be present  
promptly with their commands in all battalion formations, or  
they will be excluded from the line. The command will be in-  
spected by Adjutant-General James S. Peck, and pass in review  
before His Excellency Governor Asahel Peck and his staff.  
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to  
decide points between officers and the men of their commands.  
E. L. ELLISBY, COLLEGE HILL, OHIO.—Wm. H. Frazier, of  
Portland, Maine, enlisted in February last, and is at present on  
board the Tennessee, en route to China. No one by the name of  
Wm. S. Frazier on the rolls. No such vessel as the Mississippi.  
Letters will reach the Tennessee at Yokohama, Japan.  
T. W. W. writes: Will you please inform me in your next issue  
how I can get my discharges duplicated? I had two and have  
lost them both. How much will it cost me and where do I ap-  
ply? ANSWER.—You are a little too careless to be allowed to  
live, and are a living proof of a merciful providence. How can  
we tell? Was your discharge from the Army, Navy, or militia?  
Who was your commander? It will depend on his good nature.  
HOSPITAL STEWARD, June 24, 1875, asks: 1. Is a man  
after the expiration of twenty-one years of service en-  
titled to a pension? 2. In the event of his being married, would  
that exclude him from a regular pension, or does it require him  
to go to the Soldier's Home? 3. In your opinion, do you think  
that a soldier after the expiration of twenty-one years service,  
and having an honorable discharge, and with a good character,  
does his service entitle him to a first class pension? In respect  
to the above I would inform you that I have been in the U. S.  
service since June, 1855, and with the exception of one year,  
have been acting in the capacity of hospital steward. During  
the period of my first enlistment up to the present date I have  
contracted in the service a disease which will probably, in my  
opinion, unfit me for any of the active duties that will enable me  
to earn a livelihood. Having nearly completed a service of  
twenty-one years, do you think it would be preferable for me to  
apply to the Surgeon-General for a discharge for disability, or  
to take my discharge at the expiration of my term of service?  
ANSWER.—1. No. Not unless invalided, under our laws. The  
only pensioners outside of invalids are the survivors of the war  
of 1812. 2. Marriage makes no difference under the pension  
laws. 3. Service without disability does not entitle to pension.  
In your case you would do well to apply for discharge, and make  
a subsequent application for pension. See advertisements of  
pension agents in JOURNAL and elsewhere.  
L. W. BROWN, Vicksburg, Mich., asks: 1. What are the requi-  
sites for an examination on entering the U. S. Naval Academy?  
2. What are the studies which constitute a full course of instruc-  
tion to enter the Academy? ANSWER.—1. Section 150, Title XV.,  
Revised Statutes U. S., gives the conditions of examination into  
the control of the Secretary of the Navy, who alters them from  
time to time. 2. The studies are generally about the same as  
those required of students entering West Point, namely, all the  
English branches. The grand requisite for Annapolis is a  
friendly M. C.



(From the London Iron.)

## THE "DEUTSCHLAND."

ALTHOUGH still to a great extent dependent upon this country for the construction of her ships of war, Germany is rapidly becoming a great naval power; and as her government have availed themselves of the multitudinous experiments which have been made here and elsewhere to ascertain the merits of various types of vessels and the resistance offered by armor to guns of the heaviest calibre, they have avoided many of the mistakes into which we inevitably fell. In all their ships of recent design for sea-going purposes the Germans have uniformly adopted the principle of a projecting central battery, as in ships of the *Hercules* class, by which an all-round fire is secured for thoroughly protected guns, and without loss of powder under sail. The *Kaiser*, which was recently launched, is an example in point; the *Deutschland*, which made a trial of her machinery on Tuesday, is another; and the *Sedan*, and two others, for which orders have been given, will be built after the same design as regards structure. When these and the three torpedo boats which are being constructed at Dantzig have been added to the German navy, she will possess a very formidable sea-going squadron.

The *Deutschland*, the most recent addition to the Imperial Navy, was designed by Mr. E. J. Reed and built by Mr. J. D. A. Samuda, M. P. (of the eminent firm of Samuda Brothers), at Poplar. Although modelled after the *Hercules*, and a sister ship to the *Kaiser*, so rapid are the transitions in the construction of men-of-war that she exhibits in her construction, engineering and equipment, considerable improvements upon both her prototypes. Her dimensions are somewhat smaller than those of the *Hercules*, which may be considered an advantage, provided the speed does not suffer. But while her length is 280 feet, and her displacement 7290 tons, and those of the English armor-clad 325 feet and 8702 tons respectively, her armor plating on the vital parts is thicker. While that of the *Hercules* is from 8-inch to 9-inch, that of the *Deutschland* ranges from 8-inch in the fore and aft belt to 10-inch in the battery amidships. The armament of the *Deutschland* will consist of eight 22-ton guns of 104-inch bore, supposed to be equal to our 25-ton guns, and one stern 18-ton gun, having a bore of 8 inches. The guns in the battery are so arranged that while the fore gun on the port and starboard side can be fired on a line with the keel, and can even be trained to cross fire ahead of the ship, the two after guns can be fired within 15 degrees of the centre line; so that with the four guns on the beam and the stern gun, which can be trained to complete the centre of fire, the *Deutschland* will be able to throw a tremendous all-round discharge. The beams of the upper and main deck are completely covered with steel plating, with teak planking above. Like all vessels of her class she is provided with a double bottom, is divided into a number of watertight compartments, and fitted with arrangements for draining and flooding.

It may be mentioned in connection with the watertight compartments that a very ingenious hydraulic contrivance has been fitted on board the *Deutschland* for closing the doors, which slide upwards. She is also provided with Forester's patent steering gear, the same as is supplied to Her Majesty's navy. It is worked by a pair of engines having cylinders of 10 inches in diameter and a stroke of 10 inches, and is fitted with double gearing to gain power. The gear acts in connection with a common Rapson patent slide, and the time occupied to put the tiller over from steady to hard, over 35 degrees, is 12 seconds. The shoulders of the battery are fitted with recesses for the fixing of a pair of Martin's self-canting anchors, and it may be stated that the lowering of the anchors is not managed by the ordinary capstan and hawser-pipe, checked by the ordinary compressor, but by means of a patent chain wheel and brake, the groove of the wheel, which is flush with the planking, being cast to fit the convolutions of the cable.

The equipments of the ship are admirable, both as regards convenience and appearance. The engines, which were manufactured by the Messrs. J. Penn and Sons, of Greenwich, consist of a pair of their patent horizontal direct-acting "left-handed" trunk engines, of the collective nominal horse-power of 1150, but capable of being worked up to 8000 indicated horse-power, and having superheater and surface condensers—the latter on a new principle. The cylinders are 132½ inches in diameter, with a stroke of 4 feet, being a little smaller than those supplied by the same makers to the *Hercules* and *Sultan*. The boilers are eight in number, of the tubular kind, and are heated by forty furnaces. There is also an auxiliary boiler for working the capstan engine, steam-pump, stoke-hole, ventilating engines, ash hoists and steering gear. The engines are supplemented with starting-gear the same as that of the *Kaiser*. The crank-shaft has four bearings instead of three, so that, should a fracture occur, it will only be necessary to replace one-half. The capstan gear, which has also been supplied by the same makers, is so adapted that it can be used for fire and water services.

The official trial of the *Deutschland's* machinery was made on the Maplin Sands on Tuesday, July 20, under the usual Admiralty regulations. She had on board 800 tons of Nixon's navigating coal and 600 tons of water and iron ballast to represent the guns, ammunition and stores she will carry, and so disposed that its centre of gravity was coincident with the centre of gravity of the equipment which she will have. The draught of water forward was 23 feet 3½ inches and 24 feet aft. The sea was smooth, the force of the wind, which blew from the westward and up the course, being from 1 to 2. The circle-sailings were accomplished with very satisfactory results. Under half-boiler power, with the helm a-starboard, the half-circle was made in 3 min. 30 sec., and the whole circle in 5 min. 57 sec., the diameter being 413 yards. With the

helm a-port, the half-circle was made in 3 min. 17 sec., and the whole circle in 5 min. 17 sec., the diameter being 495 yards. Under full boiler-power the whole circle was made in 3 min. 20 sec. (starboard) and 3 min. 43 sec. (port), the diameter being 495 in each case. When the runs on the mile were made, the engines worked magnificently, notwithstanding the hazardous experiment of neglecting the usual precaution of a preliminary trial; and, although the strong ebb tide and the temporary stoppage of the runs were unfavorable circumstances, the speed obtained was considerably beyond the contract standard, and more than realized the expectation of the makers.

The following were the times and rates of speed recorded during the six runs on the mile with and against tide: First, 4 min. 9 sec., equal to 14'458 knots; 2nd, 3 min. 57 sec., equal to 15'190 knots; 3rd, 4 min. 25 sec., equal to 13'585 knots; 4th, 3 min. 51 sec., equal to 15'384 knots; 5th, 4 min. 41 sec., equal to 12'811 knots; and 6th, 3 min. 40 sec., equal to 16'364 knots. The mean of all the means was thus the high rate of speed of 14'468 knots an hour. But, gratifying as this result was, the mean of the four runs at half-boiler-power was most extraordinary, the surprising result being 13'239. In fact, the speed, with the four boilers was only a little less than that obtained from the eight. The safety-valve was loaded to 30 lb., the pressure in the boilers was 28 lb., the vacuum 27, and the number of revolutions, highest mean per minute 68½, mean per minute, 67½.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

ONE of the new 80 1-2 centimetre guns, manufactured by Messrs. Krupp, was lately tested in Germany against an iron target 32 inches thick—16 inches of iron and 16 of wood—at a distance of 200 metres. The powder-charge used was 130 lb.; the projectile weighed 6 1-4 cwt. The shot penetrated right through the target, cutting a clean hole.

SINCE the return of Lieutenant Conder to Palestine last autumn, the Ordnance Survey of the Holy Land has made satisfactory progress. Lieutenant Conder took the field in October, 1874, and in November he was joined by Lieutenant Kitchener, R.E., as second in command. The hills near Hebron have been explored, and Beersheba, the southern limit of the survey, has been reached.

A GUN costing over \$65,000 is a costly plaything even for kings to play with. That is the cost of the great Russian 40-ton gun which has just been manufactured at Oboukowsky. It is built entirely of Tegel steel, is 20 feet 6 inches long, and the diameter over the largest ring is 57 1-3 inches. It is a breech-loading gun, and the rifling has thirty-six grooves. It is intended for the *Peter the Great*. The proof of a gun is in the firing, and this gun has not yet been proved.

UNDER the title of "A Steamer Struck by a Whale," says the *London Iron*, the papers announce a collision between one of those monsters of the deep and the Cunard steamer *Seythia*, which lost one of the blades of her propeller in the encounter. There have been several well-authenticated accounts of attacks on ships by great sea animals, such as the sword-fish and the sperm whale; but as the incident in question occurred in a part of the sea where one of the latter species was not likely to be, the unfortunate whale was most likely one of the quieter sort, and struck by the steamer. At all events, it came off second-best, as on going away it showed a gash 12 feet long in its body inflicted by the propeller, and was subsequently picked up dead off the Irish coast and towed to Liverpool.

PRINCE Bismarck, in his pleasant way, says the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, once spoke of the Belgian army as being "very little of soldier and an immense deal of great-coat," but we are assured that the show of Thursday, on the Plaine des Manœuvres, near Brussels, was one that even our review and march-past-to-day could not excel. Forty battalions, twenty-five squadrons, fourteen batteries, and Transport and Engineer corps, etc., in all 25,000 strong, defiled in excellent order, in perfect silence, and we are told only one man fell out fainting, though the day was hot and the troops had been much fatigued.

THE *Dagbladet* of Copenhagen, alluding in a leading article to the presence of a German war steamer in the Limfjord taking soundings, etc., thinks it is a matter for serious consideration. "If the Prussians," says the article, "take upon themselves to make charts and take soundings in one of our navigable waters, they may do it in the others also, and when we look back we are justified in concluding that they have done so. Such things are only done in view of certain eventualities, and though we may not fear that such eventualities may present themselves to-day or to-morrow, yet it will be as well not to be unprepared for them. We should not paint the devil on the wall, but when the devil has really shown himself, it is only right that we should not close our eyes to his presence."

PRUSSIA has recently concluded fresh military conventions with the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, and Anhalt, and the Principalities of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Reuss the older and Reuss the younger, Lippe-Detmold, and Lippe-Schaumburg, by virtue of which the princes of those countries cede the command of

their military forces to the King of Prussia and allow their contingents to continue amalgamated with the Prussian army. A novel feature in the new conventions is the stipulation introduced on the part of Prussia that military officers stationed in the said countries shall enjoy perfect immunity from local taxation of every description, except what attaches to real property of which they may be possessed.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: A letter from Amsterdam in the *Frankfort Journal* says that the news from Atchin is still very unsatisfactory. Hostilities have practically ceased, as the Atchinese find that for every musket-shot they fire against the Dutch fortifications they get a dozen shells in return; but they have a powerful and dangerous ally in the cholera, which rages unceasingly among the Dutch troops, and has caused a considerable reduction in their numbers. The means hitherto taken against the epidemic have proved fruitless; the marshy soil and the want of good drinking water are evils which even the abundant rations of meat and wine daily served out to the troops cannot overcome. Attempts have been made to sink an artesian well, but they failed, because there was no steam engine. There is an ice machine, but it cannot get any further than making water lukewarm. In the hospitals the sick are packed as close as herrings, and each ship for Java takes back a whole cargo of invalid soldiers. Many die on the way; some directly after they get on board. The vacancies thus left in the ranks of course have to be replaced, and the expense of these continued convoys is enormous. A single batch of invalids who arrived at Batavia last April cost the government upwards of 27,000 florins. There is, moreover, but little prospect of peace; the election of a new Sultan rather points to obstinate resistance, which is also indicated by the steps taken by his astute Minister, Abdul Rahman Habib, to induce the King of Siam to assist him in the war against Holland. This proposal was roundly rejected by the King, and it is said that Abdul then applied to the Governor of Penang to act as arbitrator between the belligerents, but this report has not been confirmed. It seems, at any rate, that the Dutch government does not believe in the prospect of peace, for considerable reinforcements are to be sent to Sumatra to enable General Pel again to take the offensive and to storm the two entrenched camps held by the Atchinese.

THE *London Army and Navy Gazette* closes a leading article on England's chances in a war with Russia by saying: There is no such Mahometan population in Russian provinces to arouse to revolt as we have to deal with in India, and although the Czar's authority has been rejected by rebels, who more than once shook the very Empire and menaced its integrity, there seems no element of danger within the limits of the Empire comparable to that which burned so fiercely in Hindostan in 1857-8. It really is enough to make the reader "jump" with astonishment when he finds the leading journal gravely setting forth that, in case of war between England and Russia, it would be waged on such a scale as to leave Russia no forces to spare for an attack on our Indian Empire, at an immense distance from her base of operations. "We should take care to drain her strength at the point most convenient to ourselves, as we did during the Crimean war!" If the *Times* can suggest where that point is, we may afford to treat the advance of Russia in the East with indifference, but, meantime, let us point out that the "we" who might have this dispute would probably be ourselves, and that "we" certainly would not be "identical" with the "we" who beleaguered Sebastopol. The "we" of 1854, who imposed on Russia the Treaty of Paris of 1856, were—1st, France; 2nd, Great Britain; 3rd, Turkey; 4th, Sardinia; 5th, Austria, which occupied the attention of 100,000 of the best Russian troops; 6th, Prussia, which came in as co-signatory of the very treaty that in 1870 Russia tore up into very small pieces, and flung in our face. It is, indeed, putting a bold face on it to say that India is an assured base of operations, considering that we have to send to India, by thousands of miles of sea, every man, musket, and cannon on which we could rely. Let us weigh the advantages and disadvantages of the possible combatants with an impartial judgment and in the balance of reason, and we shall see resources and qualities on our side which forbid us to despond, if they do not constitute an absolute certainty of success. With the natives of India on our side, we might laugh Russia—were she twice as great and closer than she is—to scorn.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

EBREY-CLAGETT.—August 10, 1875, in Christ Church, Alexandria, Va., Dr. F. W. EBREY, U. S. Army, and KATZ, daughter of H. B. Clagett, of Alexandria, Va.

GIBSON-HOLBROOK.—At the residence of the bride's sister, in Brooklyn, on the 5th August, by the Rev. Robert Hudson, Chaplain United States Navy, Lieut. WILLIAM C. GIBSON, U. S. Navy, to Miss ADRIANA A. HOLBROOK, daughter of Captain Samuel H. Holbrook. No cards.

PEARSON-STICKLAND.—On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, at Reading, Pa., by the Rev. W. P. Orrick, Bvt. Lt. Col. E. P. PEARSON, Captain Seventeenth Infantry, to MARY, daughter of Wm. H. Stickland, Esq.



## DIED.

**CRAIGHILL.**—On July 25, 1875, at Charlestown, West Virginia, JOHN MAHBURY, son of Col. W. P. Craighill, aged 6 years and 4 months.

**DAVIDSON.**—At Fort Griffin, Texas, on the morning of July 17, IDA POPE, daughter of General J. W. Davidson, U. S. Army, and Clara B. Davidson, aged 15 years and 9 months.

**GREENLEY.**—At Hartford, Conn., Aug. 10, entered into rest after a long and painful illness, ALFRED JUDSON GREENLEY, Paymaster U. S. Navy, aged 35 years.

**HOGGAN.**—MARY HARRIETT HOGGAN, widow of the late James Hoggan, Esq., of Waterside, Dunfriesshire, Scotland, and third daughter of the late Charles Hooper, Esq., of Shifnal Manor House, Salop, England, very suddenly of apoplexy, on the morning of July 11th, aged 58, at the residence of her son-in-law, Assistant Surgeon King, U. S. Army, Fort Brady, Mich.

**INGALLS.**—At Barrancas Barracks, Fla., on the night of August 28, 1875, of yellow fever, Mrs. ELIZA H. INGALLS, wife of Lieutenant James M. Ingalls, First U. S. Artillery.

When the yellow fever broke out at Barrancas Barracks, most of the families and unacclimated soldiers were hurriedly trans-

ferred to Fort Pickens, in the hope of saving them from contagion. But to many the warning had come too late, for they carried with them the germs of the disease which had been diffused with an unexampled rapidity. Two days after the transfer Mrs. Ingalls brought her family back for medical treatment, both Mrs. Ingalls and her daughter having been attacked by the fever. In Mrs. Ingalls' case the symptoms were well marked from the first, and the disease made rapid progress. Notwithstanding that she was nursed with the most tender care and admitting attention by her devoted husband, and though rare medical skill and the sympathetic aid of loving friends were not wanting, she died with the vomit on the fifth day of the attack. Gifted with rare personal charms, the possessor of a noble character, and distinguished by manners that never failed to please because they were inspired by the impulse of a pure and unselfish heart, this lovely woman had won many admiring and devoted friends, who will long and sincerely regret her untimely death. It has been the desire of those mourning friends who were the most closely associated with this stricken family in the trying scenes through which the garrison at Fort Barrancas are passing, to tender to the bereaved husband and surviving child this public expression both of an appreciation of the departed wife and mother, and a deep sympathy for their irreparable loss.

L. L. L.

**INGALLS.**—At Fort Barrancas, Fla., on the night of August 30, 1875, of yellow fever, ARTHUR, only son of Lieut. James M. and Eliza H. Ingalls, aged 14 years.

**PERRELL.**—July 22, in Marblehead, Mass., at Rockmore, the residence of Geo. A. Whiting, Esq., Mrs. SUSAN LARSEN PERRELL, wife of Commodore Geo. Henry Perrell, U. S. Navy, aged 54 years, 11 months, 22 days. Her remains were taken to Portland, Maine. "She was faithful to every duty in life."

**WOOD.**—On Wednesday, August 4, at five minutes past 11 A. M., passed away from earth to life, through years of suffering with tubercular consumption, First Lieutenant WALWORTH W. WOOD, Twentieth Infantry, U. S. Army, in the 37th year of his age, only son of Emma A. and the late Major Geo. W. F. Wood, U. S. A. His remains were buried from his mother's residence, 106 Third Street, Washington, D. C., in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, at 4 o'clock P. M., the 6th of August.

PRINTERS generally have been put under many obligations by the advertising firm of Geo. P. Rowell and Co., New York, for their prompt and courteous manner of doing business. We doubt whether just blame can in any single case be laid on them for dereliction of duty or the non-fulfillment of any contract.—Exchange.

## STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY.

NAME, RATE AND CLASS.	Rate.	Guns.	Tonage.	COMMANDERS.	LAST HEARD FROM.	NAME, RATE AND CLASS.	Rate.	Guns.	Tonage.	COMMANDERS.	LAST HEARD FROM.
<b>NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.</b>						<b>ASIATIC STATION.</b>					
Worcester, s. Flag-s.	2nd	15	2000	Rr.-Ad. J. R. M. Mullany.		Hartford, s.	2nd	18	2000	Rr.-Adml. Wm. Reynolds.	
Dictator, s.	2nd	2	1750	Capt. W. D. Whiting.	Port Royal, S. C.	Tennessee, s.	2nd	23	2185	Capt. D. B. Harmony.	En route home.
Canandaigua, s.	2nd	2	1955	Comdr. R. L. Law.	Port Royal, S. C.	Kearsarge, s.	3rd	6	685	Capt. W. W. Low.	En route to station.
Plymouth, s.	2nd	12	1232	Capt. Edward Barrett.	Port Royal, S. C.	Yantic, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. F. V. McNair.	Nagasaki.
Ossipee, s.	3rd	2	1232	Capt. John H. Russell.	Rio Grande.	Ashelet, p.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Robt. F. R. Lewis.	Nagasaki.
Canopus, s.	3rd	2	1232	Comdr. S. L. Breese.	Port Royal, S. C.	Saco, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Edm. O. Matthews.	Nagasaki.
Shawmut, s.	3rd	2	1232	Comdr. Chas. A. Babcock.	New Orleans.	Monocacy, p.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Chas. J. McDougal.	Yokohama.
Pinta, s.	3rd	2	1232	Comdr. G. C. Witse.	Annapolis, Md.	Faloes, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Joseph P. Fyfe.	Yokohama.
Saugus, s.	4th	2	806	Lt.-Comdr. N. Mayo Dyer.	Port Royal, S. C.						
Ajax, s.	4th	2	806	Lt.-Comdr. Jos. B. Coghlan.	Pensacola.	<b>SPECIAL SERVICE.</b>					
Manofofo, s.	4th	2	806	Lt.-Comdr. Geo. E. Wingate.	Pensacola.	Powhatan, p.	2nd	17	2182	Capt. James E. Jonett.	New York.
Manhattan, s.	4th	2	806	Lt. Geo. R. Durand.	Pensacola.	Michigan, p.	3rd	8	910	Comdr. A. P. Cooke.	New York.
Puget, s.	3rd	2	872	Lt. John K. Winn.	Port Royal, S. C.	Despatch, s.	3rd	8	450	Comdr. J. H. Gillis.	En route to Marquette.
						Fortune, s.	4th	4	730	Comdr. Fredk. Rodgers.	Portsmouth, N. H.
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.</b>						Tallapoosa, p.	4th	2	680	Lt.-Comdr. F. M. Green.	Washington.
Brooklyn, s. Flag-s.	2nd	20	2000	Rear-Adml. Wm. E. LeRoy.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	Rio Bravo, s.	4th	2	680	Lt.-Comdr. D. W. C. Kells.	New York.
Monongahela, s.	2nd	11	960	Capt. John H. Upshur.	Montevideo.	Alert, s.	4th	2	680	Comdr. W. T. Sampson.	Practice cruise.
Wasp, p.	4th	1	865	Capt. Lewis A. Kimberly.	Buenos Ayres.	Constellation, s.	3rd	6	640	Comdr. Edward Terry.	Newport, R. I.
<b>EUROPEAN STATION.</b>						<b>NAVY YARD AND SHORE STATIONS.</b>					
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Franklin, s. Flag-s.	1st	39	3173	Capt. Saml. R. Franklin.	British Channel.	Colorado, s.	1st	46	3000	Capt. Daniel L. Braine.	Receiving Ship, New York.
Alaska, s.	2nd	12	1128	Capt. A. A. Semmes.	British Channel.	New Hampshire, s.	1st	46	3000	Comdr. Chas. H. Cushman.	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.
Congress, s.	2nd	16	2000	Capt. Earl English.	N. Coast of Africa.	Ohio, s.	2nd	15	2600	Comdr. Ralph Chandler.	Receiving Ship, Boston.
Junia, s.	3rd	8	835	Comdr. S. Dana Greene.	British Channel.	Independence, s.	2nd	15	2600	Capt. Thos. Pattison.	Receiving Ship, Mare Island.
						Sabine, s.	3rd	22	1891	Comdr. John Irwin.	Receiving Ship, Portsmouth, N. H.
<b>N. PACIFIC STATION.</b>						Potomac, s.	3rd	22	1891	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr.	Receiving Ship, Philadelphia.
Pensacola, s. Flag-s.	2nd	22	2000	Rear-Adml. John J. Almy.	Honolulu.	Jameson, s.	3rd	22	1891	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.	Receiving Ship, Naval Academy.
Benicia, s.	2nd	12	1128	Capt. Bancroft Gherardi.	Honolulu.	St. Louis, s.	3rd	16	838	Lt.-Comdr. Henry Glass.	School Ship, San Francisco.
Portsmouth, s.	3rd	14	1445	Capt. Wm. E. Hopkins.	San Francisco, Cal.	St. Mary, s.	3rd	16	838	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. Hooker.	Receiving Ship, League Island.
Tuscarora, s.	3rd	8	730	Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr.	Mare Island, Cal.	Relief, s.	3rd	8	830	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.	School Ship, New York.
				Comdr. Henry Erben.	San Francisco, Cal.	Alarm, s. (torp. boat)	4th	2	468	Lt. John F. Merry.	Naval Academy.
											Receiving Ship, Washington.
<b>S. PACIFIC STATION.</b>											Newport, R. I.
Richmond, s. Flag-s.	2nd	14	2000	Rr.-Adm. Napoleon Collins.		Fortune, s.	4th	2	306	Lt. Samuel Belden.	Annapolis, Md.
Omaha, s.	2nd	12	1128	Capt. Philip C. Johnson.	Callao, Peru.	Nina, s.	4th	2	306	Mate J. H. Brown.	Torpedo Boat, Newport, R. I.
Onward, s.	4th	8	704	Capt. Edw. Simpson.	Panama.	Phlox, s.	4th	2	317	Mate Benj. G. Perry.	Annapolis.
				Lt.-Comdr. Edw. S. Keyser.	Callao, Peru (storeship).	Rescue, s.	4th	2	111	Mate Samuel Lomax.	Fire Tug, Washington.
						Rose, s.	4th	2	62	Mate John Odenhal.	Yard Tug, Pensacola.
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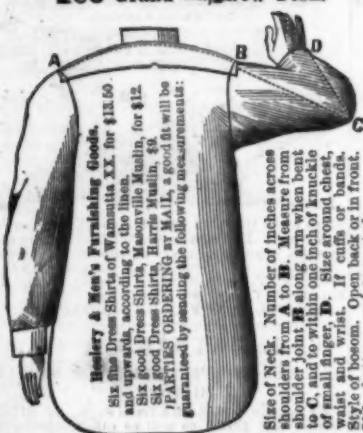
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